On the 30th of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to our Twenty-fifth Volume, containing*—HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS *of* DOMESTIC *and* FRENCH LITERATURE, ACCOUNT *of the* PICTURES *in the* MARQUIS *of* STAFFORD'S GALLERY, *with copious* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 174.] AUGUST 1, 1808. [1 of VOL. 26.

"As long as thoſe who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the moſt extenſively circulated Miſcellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the "Curioſity of thoſe who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

"Plantæ numerosissime quibus obvestit globum terraqueum Deus optimus maximus, sunt totidem documenta infinitæ sapientiæ, natæ in gloriam sui creatoris, et in commodum hominis, cujus est eas iatueri." *Amœn. Acad.* v. 6. p. 40.

A WRITER under the signature of E. N. in your Magazine of May last, p. 305, on the subject of Tea, opens his essay by disclaiming the traffic with China, under "the enlightened ideas of the commercial part of the community;" and with this impression expresses "his wonder that this plant has never been cultivated in some of our numerous settlements in the latitude of China;" and asks, "why, then, among the many speculations of the present age, is not this attempted?" He concludes with inquiries, whether the Europeans are possessed of the genuine tea-tree, and whether it is cultivated with success in any country except China?"

In your magazine for July, page 518, a writer, subscribing Phytophilus, resumes the subject in answer to E. N. and affords ample evidence that this vegetable grows in many gardens in England, and asserts that its more "extensive cultivation is encouraged in the West Indies, and particularly in Jamaica, by the offer of premiums." He then exhibits many substitutes for exotic tea; and, after some remarks on the influence of fashion, predicts that this prevalent one of drinking tea will cease, and concludes that "the great Tchien Long may then chaunt his *Mooley-wha*, till he is weary, before a British keel cut the Pekaing in quest of it."

When I first perused E. N.'s letter, I entertained a hope, that, on a subject so interesting as tea, in diet, morals and commerce, some of your correspondents would have calmly considered it, and elucidated it by a clear historical and commercial history.

But whatever may be ascribed to the communication of Phytophilus, I presume to think, that the subject is not exhausted. With respect to the opinions of both the writers I have alluded to, of the commercial disadvantages of the tea-trade with China, I totally differ: but I shall defer its discussion till the conclusion of this essay. In the mean time, I hope you will not deem me tedious, in treading in some degree on the same ground with Phytophilus, in tracing the first introduction of the tea-plant into England.

The Europeans were long anxious to procure this exotic; and the Chinese who were dexterous in deception, employed various means of imposition, as Mocquet* exemplifies, and Osbeck† confirms, which might have contributed to the mistake of Dr. Hill, and from him adopted by Linné,‡ who described the Green and Bohea-teas as two distinct species. Kæmpfer,§ however, who embraced this opinion, has certainly depicted and very accurately described this genuine exotic.

* Voyages and Travels, an. 1606, l. 4, p. 264, which is truly diverting, in the imposition of a factitious duck.

† Voyage to China, l. 2. p. 17. respecting the Tsubakki. Two specimens of this plant were introduced into the physic garden at Upsal. About the year 1755, they were brought over by M. Lagerstrom, a director of the Swedish East India company, under the supposition of being tea-plants, till they appeared in blossom, when they proved to be the species of Tsubakki, called by Linnè, Camellia. Spe. Pl. p. 982. This celebrated naturalist says, "that the leaves of his Camellia are so like the true tea-tree, that they might deceive a skilful botanist,"

‡ Hill, Exot. t. 22. Amœnit. Acad. Upsal. v. 7. p. 248. Also Breyn. Exot. Plant. Cent. i. p. 111. Hist. de l'Academ. des Sciences, 1776, p. 52. This was confirmed to me by a letter I was honored with from Linnè himself, who, speaking of the British nation for science, defines it, the *punctum vitæ in vitello orbis.*

§ Amœnit. Exot. p. 607.

I readily confirm Phytophilus' information of John Ellis, Esq.* having possessed the first tea-plant in Europe; and the history of this acquisition is curous. Prior to the year 1768, I was intimately acquainted with him, and attended many of his ingenious experiments on Animalculæ. He informed me that he sowed several tea-seeds, sent to him in a canister, in pots, which he placed in the opening or garden of his lodging in (I think) Gray's inn. One plant only was raised, which he presented to Kew Garden, so that the first tea-plant that vegetated in Europe, was raised in the center of London!

About this time, if I mistake not, the late Duke of Northumberland received a plant from China, which was the first that flowered here, at his seat at Sion-house. From this plant Miller† engraved his Icon, which embellished his grand illustration of the Sexual System of Linné, since imitated by Dr. Thornton: but the largest tea-plant which flowered soon after this period was at Upton, the seat of Dr. Fothergill. I measured it a yard and half high; it was planted in the open air, and matted in the winter: it did not long survive its original proprietor.

On the subject of tea-plants in England, I would add nothing further, than to thank Phytophilus for his information respecting the plants cultivated in the environs of London; except that of referring him to a useful paper by Sir Joseph Banks, in the Memoirs of the Horticultural Society, on the means of initiating exotics to the climate of England, a subject, which I noticed nearly forty years ago.

Upon the article of tea, the authors amount to about 150, the simile enumeration of which would occupy too many useful pages of your Magazine; but I would, however, observe that Kæmpfer's Amœnitates, Staunton's China, and "an Account of the Tea-tree" by Frederick Pigou, Esq. Asiatic Register for 1802, page 1, of Miscellaneous Tracts, possess considerable information on this oriental vegetable. The last is particularly minute respecting the varieties of commercial teas, places of growth in China,* and methods of preparation; different in many respects from every other author.

Many writers on tea, particularly the early ones, either pretended to have discovered it, or proposed substitutes for it. Simon Pauli, an eminent physician at Copenhagen, was the first who assumed the discovery of tea in Europe, in the Myrica Gale,† who was afterwards refuted by Dr. Mentzel of Berlin, in consequence of specimens received from the East Indies by Dr. Cleyer.‡ Father Labat§ next thought he had discovered the tea-tree in Martinico, in a species of Lysimachia. As a substitute for tea, Lochner§ particularly recommended veronica, besides which sage,¶ myrtle,** betony,†† sloe,‡‡ agrimony,§§ wild

* This great naturalist, with Dr. Fothergill and Peter Collinson, to whom might be added Sir William Watson and Franklin, formed the great school of Naturalists after the decease of Sir Hans Sloane. Are there any memoirs of John Ellis? I fear that this ingenious naturalist has not yet found a biographer. His works on Corals and Corallines place him high in the ranks of science.

† Miller, or Müller, drew the Hortus Upton. of Fothergill. I think this collection was sold to the Empress of Russia for 1,500l.

* The tea-plant is indigenous in China and Japan; and some authors add also Siam. Percival in his account of the island of Ceylon observes that he was informed by an officer in the 80th regiment, of his having found the genuine tea-plant in this island; but I doubt the information. Compare Mason's Costume of China.

† Linné Syst. Natur. v. 3. p. 651. Wilhel. Seyl. Epist apud Simon. Pauli Comment. Hudson's fl. Ang. p. 368.

‡ Acta Haffniensia and Ephemer. Dec. 11. Ann. iv.

§ Nouveau Voyage aux Iles de l'Amerique, Paris 1721.

‖ De novis Theæ et Coffeæ Succedaneis, 4to Hall. 1717. Veronica officinalis, Flor. Suec. p. 12. Veronic. Chamœd. Fl. Suec. p. 18. Pechlin Theophilus Bibaculus, Francfort, 1684. Francus de Veronica; Cobourg, 1690, 12mo. 1700. Paris, sub titulo, le Thè de l'Europe, 1704, and 1707, 12mo. Fred. Hoffm. de infusi Veronicæ efficacia præferenda herbæ Theæ, 4to Hall. 1694.

¶ Fr. Afforry & Jos. de Tournefort, Ergo potus ex salvia salubris, 1659. Wedel, de Salvia, 4to. 1707. Jena. Paulini Nobilis Salvia, Aug. Vindel. 1688. 8vo.

** Simon Pauli de Abusu Theæ; Strasburg, 1665. Lond. 1746.

†† Hence the Italian proverb Vende le tonica, &. compra la Betonica.

‡‡ Withering. Act of Parliament, 17 Geo. iii. ch. 29. on Act. 4. Geo. 2.

§§ Joseph Seres, Lettera sopra la bevanda, &c. Veron. 1730. Thomasius, Thea ex Rosa, in Cent. iii. Nat. Curios. p. 199. Also Cent. vii. Obs. 15. auctore Fischer.

rose

rose,* and many others,† have been proposed as succedanea. Whether any of these are really more salutary or not, is perhaps undetermined; but we now find from the palace to the cottage, every her substitute has yielded to the genuine Aiatics tea.‡

So many of your valuable pages have been already devoted to an individual plant, that the history of its introduction into Europe, and the remarks on its influence on morals, health and commerce, shall be the subjects of a subsequent letter, by your correspondent,

TSJAAPHILUS.

London, July 4, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of asking you to insert two letters of Dr. Millar as soon as it can be done, in order to efface as soon as possible the calumny spread against me. Dr. Millar, when aware of it, did what remained in his power, by retracting it himself in the Encyclopædia Britannica, and consenting that his letters should be published, pointing out your Magazine as the best channel for the purpose. But such is the evil produced by false reports, that the refutation never follows the calumny through all its channels. It is therefore well for me, (though not a complete security against a certain class of people) that a long life spent in many countries, has fixed my character in the opinion of the world.

Your's, &c.

Windsor, DE LUC.
April, 16th, 1808.

Letter of Dr. Millar, Editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica, addressed to a Friend of M. De Luc.

SIR—Some time ago I received two letters on the subject of a mis-statement, in the account of Dr. Black, published in the fourth edition of the Encyclop. Britan. relative to M. de Luc; in which the latter is charged with claiming, as his own, discoveries of the former concerning the doctrine of heat. But as neither of these letters had any specific date, or contained any information to admit of communication with the writers, I had no opportunity, till your letter was put into my hands a few days ago, of delivering my sentiments with regard to that mis-statement; and of pointing out to the friends of M. De Luc, in what way I meant to have it corrected,

Before your letter arrived, the correction was made in the best way I could think on, agreeably to the nature and plan of the work. It is inserted in the form of a note, the first time the name of the venerable philosopher is mentioned; whose character, I will acknowledge, was unjustly, but permit me to say, also by me unintentionally, aspersed, in giving circulation to a charge which appeared to have been rashly and inconsiderately brought forward. I have the most perfect recollection of feeling some reluctance in introducing the charge alluded to; but Prof. Robison having been the pupil and successor of Dr. Black of Glasgow, and having been his colleague and intimate friend for a long course of years at Edinburg, I regarded his authority as above all suspicion, and I could not therefore entertain the slightest doubt of the truth of what he had so deliberately and so circumstantially detailed. I do not mean however to insinuate that Prof. Robison has asserted any thing which he believed to be false; and it would be useless to inquire into the motives, if it could be done, which led him into that mistake. He cannot now answer for himself, and I trust we shall not forget that his memory is entitled to the indulgence which is claimed in the old adage, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* The warmth of affection for his deceased friend, an excess of jealousy for his reputation, or perhaps the indistinct recollection of some vague conversation on the subject, may have given birth to the groundless charge. Your surprise at the mis-statement having been introduced into the Encycloped. Britan. after M. de Luc's exculpation of himself appeared in the 12th number of the Edinburgh Review, will, I presume, entirely cease when I inform you, that the early volumes of the Encyclopedia were printed before any part of it was published; and that the volume which contains the biographical sketch of Dr. Black was printed before the publication of the 12th number of that

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* Slevoget, de Thea Romana, et Selesiaca. An. 1721, Aignan, Le Prêtre medecin. avec un Traité du Thè de France, Paris 1696, 12mo. Faber de Thea Helvetica 4to Basil. 1715, Siegesbeck de Theæ Succedaneis, in Kanaldiana Collectione, 1722.

Zanichelli Obzervationi intorno abuso della coffea, & della vertute di nuovo Te-Veneziano, Venez. 1755, 4to.

† K. Collegii medici Kundgiorelse om den misbruk som Thee, och Caffe drickande, &c. Stockholm, 1746. 4to.

that Review; otherwise, as I see the Review regularly as it is published, the error which is the just cause of complaint, would have most assuredly been avoided.—To render the correction more conspicuous, I shall take care to note the mistatement with a proper reference, in the list of corrigenda, which will be given at the end of the work

The above explanation, I hope, will be received by M. de Luc, and his friends, as a sufficient apology for the injury to his character, which I have to regret exceedingly I have been the innocent cause of propagating. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES MILLAR, M. D.
Editor of the Encyclop. Britan.

Fountain-bridge, Edinburg,
Jan. 24, 1808.

P. S. If you will favor me with your name and address, I shall transmit you a copy of the note; and perhaps with permission to publish along with it the above in any periodical work, if it should be any additional satisfaction for the injury.

Letter of Dr. Millar, to M. de Luc.

SIR—I now address you in consequence of an anonymous correspondence which I have had with some of your friends, relative to a mis-statement which I inadvertently, or rather on the authority of Prof. Robison, introduced into the Life of Dr. Black inserted in the Encyclopædia Britan. in which you are charged with claiming the discoveries of the latter concerning heat. The letter which I addressed to one of those anonymous correspondents, and which I understand by the answer returned, has been put into your hands, fully explains my views with regard to the circumstances and grounds of the mis-statement. By his desire, I now give you full permission to publish that letter in any way you shall judge proper; but only on this condition, that it shall be addressed to some respectable person. This was the only stipulation I required of your friend, who still (unnecessarily I think) conceals his name. The letter is not written in such a way as it would appear to the public to be addressed to yourself, and I should not wish that it should appear merely with my own name. If however this should not be convenient, it occurs to me this moment, that it may have the title of "addressed to a friend of M. de Luc;" for as I have every wish to do ample justice to your character, for which I trust you will not think it flattery when I say, that I entertain the highest respect, I would not be scrupulous about the mode of making reparation for the unintended injury.

The Monthly Magazine, which has the most extensive circulation, might perhaps be a proper channel; and if you shall express a wish to that purpose, I would have it introduced in our Scot's Magazine; in which case it may be taken from the Monthly, which we see regularly. I have the honor to be your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES MILLAR.

Note referred to in the Letter, extracted from the Encyclop. Britan. vol. xiii. p. 706.

"In again mentioning the name of a Philosopher so respectable as M. de Luc, we embrace the first opportunity of doing him justice, and of vindicating his character against an unfortunate misconception of the late Prof. Robison; a mistake which we have inadvertently contributed to disseminate by quoting Dr. Robison's statement in our Account of Dr. Black, where M. de Luc is accused of having arrogated to himself Dr. Black's discovery of latent heat.

"M. de Luc's vindication of himself in the 12th Number of the Edinburg Review is before the public. We owe it to candour and justice, to acknowledge our conviction, that Dr. Robison was too hasty in his assertion; and that M. de Luc, so far from arrogating to himself the doctrine of latent heat, has in various parts of his numerous writings expressly mentioned Dr. Black as the author of that doctrine. This will appear from the following citations. In his "Introduction à la Physique terrestre," p. 102, M. de Luc thus expresses himself: "Ne connoissant point le feu latent dans la vapeur aqueuse, *dont la première découverte est due au Dr. Black.*" Again p. 232 of the same work: "Ce qui développoit l'idée de *chaleur latente, par laquelle le Dr. Black avoit designé ce phénomène.*" And at p. 385. "Le Dr. Black ayant *découvert* qu'une certaine quantité de *chaleur* disparoissoit quand la *vapeur* de l'eau bouillante se forme, *nomma ce phénomène chaleur latente dans la vapeur.*" We trust that these quotations, with M. de Luc's own justification of himself above referred to, will be sufficient to exculpate him from the charge of *literary felony* so warmly brought against him by Prof. Robison, and we have no doubt the Professor himself, were he still alive, would, under such evidence, retract his accusation."

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

MONUMENT TO THOMSON.

THE first appearance of THOMSON, as the author of "The Seasons," was honoured with the distinguished attention of the most eminent literary and political characters of his age, and is now universally acknowledged to have formed an æra in the Annals of Poetry. Destined to become the model of future descriptive poets, he at once formed a style peculiarly his own, and carried it to a degree of perfection hitherto unrivalled. Before the publication of "The Seasons," the description of natural objects, though it served the subordinate purposes of ornament and illustration, was scarcely thought capable of constituting the whole, or even the principal part of a long poem. It was reserved for THOMSON to shew to the world, what genius and taste like his can accomplish. With a mind capable of attending alike to what is vast, and to what is minute, he has traced in his "Seasons," (the earliest and noblest production of his Muse,) a progressive series of descriptions, as parts of the wonderful and interesting whole, formed by the annual vicissitudes of Nature.

To the charms of poetic diction and picturesque imagery, this composition adds the more commanding graces of philosophic thought, and religious contemplation. By connecting the progress of arts and sciences, with the delineation of rural manners, and the description of external nature, as well as by his frequent allusions to characters and events in ancient and modern history, Thomson has diversified his Poem in a manner equally new and delightful: while, by the sublime conceptions of the Author of Nature, which pervade his work, he has caused his descriptive poetry to rival the highest efforts of the Epic Muse. His "Seasons" may as truly be said to be a religious as a descriptive Poem; and, while his devotional sentiments are in perfect unison with the subject of his work, being equally remote from enthusiasm and superstition, they tend at once to elevate the mind, and to improve the heart. The sublime Hymn, which closes the Poem, and which may be regarded as bringing into one point of view, the wonders of Nature, and their great author, is a production of such transcendent merit, and so admirably calculated to awaken the noblest feelings of our nature, that had he never written another line, we should have conceived him to merit the gratitude and admiration of posterity.

Congenial with this devotional spirit, is the gentleness and benevolence with which his heart overflows towards man, and the whole animal creation. These qualities are so exquisitely interwoven with every part of the Poem, as to give to it the most tender interest in the minds of readers of taste and sensibility; and the concurring testimony of those who knew him, affords reason to believe, that, in this respect, the productions of the Poet were a genuine transcript of the character of the Man. Nor ought we to omit to mention, as a striking excellence in his dramatic and other poetical works, the spirit of manly independence which he inculcates, and his ardent zeal for the liberty and happiness of his country.

The reputation of THOMSON, as the author of "The Seasons," has been found to increase with the lapse of years. This fact, while it is the surest test of the truth of that judgment which his contemporaries formed of his merit, is also the best pledge of the continuance of his fame. It cannot, therefore, be doubted, that his works will form the most permanent memorial of his genius, and that the poem of "The Seasons," in particular, which is founded on the unfading beauties of nature, will be read and admired so long as the language and literature of our country shall remain.

It has been long a subject of regret to the admirers of the Poet, that no public monument has been consecrated to his memory in the vicinity of EDNAM, his native village: and, as "The Seasons" continues to be one of the most popular poems in the English language, after having stood the test of criticism for the greater part of a century, this regret is still felt with undiminished force.

The pleasure enjoyed by cultivated minds in visiting classical ground has often been remarked: and the glow of admiration is felt in its full force, when we approach the spot where the Hero, the Philosopher, or the Poet, first opened his eyes to the light of heaven. THOMSON has himself expressed the influence of this association of ideas, when, near the opening of his poem of "Liberty," describing himself as contemplating the ruins of ancient Rome, he says,

"Musing I lay, warm from the sacred walks,
Where at each step imagination burns."

There is a more than ordinary foundation for this feeling of the mind in the case of the descriptive Poet; for as it is his business to adorn with the charms of poetic diction

diction the images borrowed from external nature, and the sentiments connected with these, so it may well be supposed, that the character (as gay, picturesque, or sublime,) of those scenes which first attract his attention, may, in some measure, give their own colouring to his fancy, and regulate the current of his genius. While, therefore, we contemplate such scenes as these, and view in them the objects which first inspired the youthful Bard, we are more sensibly affected, than by a narration of his life, or even a perusal of his compositions. When the mind is in a frame like this, how delightful is it to observe, that the memory of the Bard is preserved from oblivion amidst his native haunts, and that public sympathy is there presented with an object to rivet its attention, and to command its respect!

We feel, therefore, peculiar satisfaction in announcing to the public, that a subscription is at length opened, for the purpose of erecting a Monument on some commanding situation in the immediate vicinity of Ednam. The accomplishment of this design, which has been contemplated for several years by the Society of Gentlemen, who met annually at Ednam to celebrate the birth of the Poet, will now, it is hoped, proceed without further interruption or delay. But it is obvious, that to render a proper tribute of respect to his memory, cannot be expected to be the work of the limited circle of individuals, who are either members of that Society, or whose residence happens to be in the neighbourhood of Ednam. These may indeed be expected to feel the warmest interest in the success of the plan, and to take the most active part in conducting it to its completion; but the assistance of the Public is indispensably necessary.

To the opulent inhabitants of Scotland, therefore, and to the friends of genius through the United Kingdom, they feel themselves obliged to apply for pecuniary aid; and, in doing so, they cherish a degree of confidence in the success of their application, which naturally arises from their having observed, that the discerning liberality of the public has, in this enlightened age and country, been proportioned to the occasions which have required its exercise. No specific plan for the Monument has yet been adopted, though several sketches have been made; and it would indeed be premature to fix upon any, till the amount of the sums subscribed may enable the Society to proportion the undertaking to the means of effecting it.

Several eminences in the neighbourhood of Ednam command a prospect richly diversified with natural beauties, and would afford a most appropriate situation for a Monument to the Poet of the "Seasons." We have the satisfaction also of being assured, that more than one proprietor will most cheerfully set apart such a portion of ground as may be requisite for this purpose. The accomplishment of the object may now therefore be anticipated, in a manner, which may render it worthy of being associated with the name it is meant to honour, and of being regarded as a lasting memorial of the gratitude and respect of the British public.

Lists of the Committee appointed to conduct the business, and of the Subscriptions already received, are annexed; and such additional information will, from time to time, be communicated as the public have a right to expect. The Names of Subscribers will be received at the Office of the Monthly Magazine, No. 6, Bridge-street, London.

Members of the Committee.

Sir Alexander Don, Baronet;
Sir Henry Hay Macdougal, baronet;
Sir George Douglas, baronet;
George Baillie, esq. M. P.;
Walter Scott, esq
Lieut.-Col. Robertson;
George Waldie, esq. Hendersyde;
Robert Walker, esq. Wooden;
Dr. Douglas, Kelso;
Rev. Robert Lundie, Kelso, Secretary.

Names of Subscribers, in the Order in which they have been received.

George Waldie, esq. of Hendersyde	10	10	0
Robert Walker, esq of Wooden	5	5	0
Robert Davidson, esq. of Pinnacle Hill	5	5	0
Lieut.-Col. Robertson	2	2	0
James Potts, esq. Kelso Bank	5	5	0
Mr. Haldane, Broomlands	3	3	0
Rev. R. Lundie, Minister of Kelso	5	5	0
A. Thomson, Minister of Sprouston, (now one of the Ministers of Perth)	3	3	0
R. Robertson, Minister of Ednam	2	2	0
John Waldie, esq. younger, of Hendersyde	5	5	0
Mr. P. Robertson, Ednam	2	2	0
James Douglas, M.D. Kelso	5	5	0
Sir James Pringle, baronet	10	10	0
Sir H. H. Macdougal, baronet	10	10	0
Sir George Douglas, baronet	10	10	0
George Baillie, esq. of Jerriswood, M.P.	10	10	0
Walter Scott, esq.	5	5	0
Andrew Wilson, M.D. Kelso	3	3	0
Mr. James Ballantyne, Edinburgh	5	5	0

Francis

Francis C. Scott, esq. Rosebank	3	3	0
William Waite, esq. Castlelaw..	5	5	0
Thomas Mein, esq. Greenwells	5	5	0
John Seton Karr, esq. Kippilaw	5	5	0
Mr. W. Riddell, Jedburgh	1	1	0
Mr. Alexander Ballantyne, Kelso	1	1	0
Sir William Forbes, baronet...	10	10	0
Mr. John Ballantyne, Edinburgh	1	1	0
Dr. Brewster, Edinburgh.....	1	1	0
Sir Richard Phillips.....	1	1	0
Sir Alexander Don, baronet....	10	10	0
The Hon. Gilbert Elliot, of Minto	10	10	0

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE public having experienced the happy effects which have resulted from the adoption of a popular Opinion, by Dr. JENNER; and it being a known and obvious Fact that nearly all great discoveries have been the result of accident, of random Experience, or of fortuitous observation, I conceive that I shall render an important and acceptable Service to mankind, by inviting information relative to all vulgar or popular Remedies.

With this view, I formally address myself to the faculty in particular, and to your intelligent, inquisitive, and public-spirited readers of every description; and shall be glad to have accounts of popular opinions and received notions, relative to the Origin, Cause, Prevention, and Cure, of Diseases; and also of the composition of efficacious family Receipts and Nostrums which differ essentially in their ingredients from the prescriptions of the materia medica.

I am perfectly sensible that such remedies and opinions must abound in numerous absurdities and in gross errors of every kind; yet amidst the mass, I do not fear but I shall find some Facts and Hints, which, when submitted to the ordeal of regular Science, and to the accurate Investigation of the Faculty, will reward me for my trouble, and prove of the highest service to the human Race. I may indeed be able, by these means, to advance the art of Physic more within a few Months, than it could be improved in a Century, without drawing together such an aggregation of experience.

For obvious reasons, I request that every communication may be signed by the Name and Address of the writer, and authenticated by as many actual references as convenient.

Once in two or three months, with the aid of some medical friends, I will arrange the whole in a form suited to the public eye, and so as to occupy as small a portion of your valuable miscellany as possible. Perhaps in some cases of consequence, you may be induced hereafter to afford opportunity to your correspondents to discuss the subjects of communication more at large, and thereby add to the stock of facts which I may be able to accumulate.

For the present, I shall assume the anonymous signature by which I have long been known to the readers of your miscellany, and shall request that all communications may be left for me at your office, No. 6, Bridge-street, London, free of postage.

Yours, &c.
COMMON SENSE.

London,
June 15, 1808.

N.B. I have addressed a similar communication to the Gazette of the Faculty, well known under the title of the Medical and Physical Journal, and shall avail myself of both works as occasion may require.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT *of a* COMMITTEE *of the* BOARD *of* AGRICULTURE, *relative to the* WASTE LANDS *of the* KINGDOM.

IT would certainly have been extremely desirable, had it been in the power of your committee to have furnished the Board with an exact statement of the extent of waste lands in the kingdom: that, however, could not be effected, without an expence to which the funds of the Board were totally inadequate. It is a subject, however, which is well entitled to the consideration of Parliament, whether a survey of them ought not to be made, either at the public expence, or at the charge of those to whom the property of such wastes belongs. In the interim, a general, though not an accurate idea of their magnitude and extent, will be given in the following statement, partly founded on the reports transmitted to the Board by its different surveyors; partly on calculations made from the county maps, where they have distinguished the waste from the cultivated land; and partly, where both these sources of information failed, from such other means of ascertaining their extent, as your committee could have access to.

It may be necessary, however, to premise, that under the general name of waste lands, your committee comprehend not only commons, where there is an intermixture of property, but also such lands as lie open, uncultivated, and unenclosed, yielding nothing but coarse and common herbage, heath, furze, and

other productions of little value, though no right of commons has ever been exercised thereon. It was impossible for your committee to distinguish the one from the other: and they naturally imagined, that the Board might wish to form, as early as possible, some general idea of the total extent of the unproductive lands in the kingdom, reserving it for future inquiry to ascertain the distinctions between them.

General VIEW *of the* QUANTITY *of Waste* LANDS *in the* KINGDOM *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

I. ENGLAND.

County.	*Statement, on what founded*	*Distinction of Lands.*	*Number of Acres.*
Bedford*	County Report, p. 11	Commons and waste lands	108,500
Berks	Ditto, p. 59	Forests and commons	40,000
Bucks	Ditto, p. 32	Wastes	6,000
Cambridge	Ditto, p. 193	Wastes and commons	185,300
Chester	Ditto, p. 8	Wastes, including peat, bogs, and mosses	60,000
Cornwall	Ditto, p. 56, 57	Wastes, including furze, crofts, &c.	505,655
Cumberland	Ditto, p. 34	Wastes and commons	492,000
Derby	Ditto, p. 38	Wastes, and not employed in husbandry, one-third of the county	239,492
Devon	Ditto, p. 65	Waste lands, one-fifth of the county	320,000
Dorset	Ditto, p. 5	Waste lands	86,000
Durham	Ditto, p. 43	Waste lands, about	130,000
Essex	Calculated from the county map	Waste lands and forests	27,693
Gloucester	County map	Wastes and forests	28,500
Hants	County Report, p. 32 35, 41, 43	Waste lands and forests	188,650
Hereford	County Report, p. 27	Waste lands	20,000
Herts	Ditto	Wastes	4,500
Hunts	General information	Wastes, including fens	20,700
Kent†	County map	Wastes and commons	12,220
Lancaster‡	County Report, p. 52	Wastes, moors, and marshes	108,500
Leicester	Ditto, p. 46	Waste lands	20,000
Lincoln	Ditto, p. 112	Commons, wastes, and unembanked salt marshes	200,000
Middlesex	Calculated from the county map	Commons and heath	13,080
Monmouth	General information	One-fourth waste	67,520
Norfolk	County Report, p. 5, 13	Wastes, including warrens	143,346
Northampton	General information	Commons and fens	45,000
Northumberland	County Report, p. 7	Wastes and mountainous districts	450,000
Notts	Calculated from the county map	Waste lands and forests	67,880
Oxford	Ditto	Wastes and commons	37,880
Rutland	County Report	Unenclosed land, one-third of the county	50,000
Salop	From the county map	Wastes and commons	131,612
Somerset	County Report, p. 22	Wastes and commons, fens included	100,000

* The common fields and meadows, the commons and waste lands, of the county of Bedford, are stated by the surveyor at 217,000 acres; of which, it is supposed, one-half is waste or common.

† By the County Report, since printed, 20,000.

‡ The quantity of waste land in the printed copy of the Report of Lancashire, ought to be altered to 108,500 acres.

Stafford

County.	*Statement, on what founded.*	*Distinction of Lands.*	*Number of Acres.*
Stafford	County Report, p. 22	Waste lands, &c.	141,760
Suffolk	Ditto, p 19	Waste lands	100,000
Surrey	Ditto, p. 25	Commons and wastes	96,000
Sussex	Ditto, p. 95	Wastes and commons	90,000
Warwick	Ditto, p. 37	Wastes and commons	120,000
Westmoreland	Ditto, p. 6	Three fourths of the county uncultivated land	405,120
Wilts	General information	Wastes and downs	200,000
Worcester	County Report, p. 17	Waste lands	15,000
York			
East Riding	General information	Wastes and commons	254,588
West ditto	County Report, p. 140	Wastes and commons	405,173
North ditto	Ditto, p. 140	Wastes and commons	442,000
		Total wastes and commons in England	6,259,670

II. WALES.

County.	*Statement, on what founded.*	*Distinction of Lands.*	*Number of Acres.*
Anglesea	County Report	Wastes and commons	5,000
Brecknock	Ditto, p. 39	Ditto	256,000
Cardigan	Ditto, p. 30	Ditto	206,720
Carmarthen	Ditto, p. 21	Ditto	170,666
Caernarvon	General information	1-3d of the county waste	102,333
Denbigh	Ditto	1-4th of the county waste	102,500
Flint	Ditto	1-4th waste	40,000
Glamorgan	Ditto	1-4th waste	107,200
Merionethshire	Ditto	1-3d waste	166,666
Montgomery	County Report, p. 12	Wastes and commons	250,000
Pembroke	Ditto, p. 21	Ditto	22,222
Radnor	Ditto, p. 16	Ditto	200,000
		Total in Wales	1,629,307

III. SCOTLAND.

County.	*Statement, on what founded*	*Distinction of Lands.*	*Number of Acres.*
Aberdeen	County Report, p. 127	Unimproved lands	374,400
Argyle	General information	Wastes and mountainous districts	787,735
Ayr	Ditto	Moorish waste	218,451
Banff	Ditto	Wastes and hills	290,000
Berwick	County Report, p. 19	Moor, moss, &c.	126,000
Bute, and the rest of the Hebrides*	Hebrides Rep. p. 60	Moors, wastes, &c.	2,880, 00
Caithness	County Report	Wastes and commons	368,000

* Exclusive of 1000 square miles, or 640,000 acres, of rock and sand.

County.	*Statement, on what founded*	*Distinction of Lands.*	*Number of Acres.*
Clydesdale	County Report, p. 71	Moors, &c.	250,000
Clackmanan	General information	Wastes and moors	25,000
Dumbarton	Ditto	Wastes	164,266
Dumfries	Ditto	Wastes and commons	200,000
Elgin	Ditto	Ditto	350,000
Fife	County Report, p. 1	Hill, moss, &c.	64,000
Forfar	Ditto, p. 1	Wastes, in English acres	71,87[illegible]
Inverness	General information	5-6ths waste	1,694,93[illegible]
Kinross	Ditto	Wastes	25,000
Kirkcudbright	Galloway Report, p. 1	2-3ds waste, in English acres	366,734
East Lothian	General information	Wastes	55,000
West Lothian	County Report, p. 5	Ditto, in English acres	14,336
Mid Lothian	Ditto, p. 7	1-3d waste	76,800
Mearns	General information	Wastes and commons	164,266
Nairn	Ditto	Ditto	10,000
Orkney	Ditto	Ditto	700,000
Perth	Ditto	5-6ths waste*	1,321,600
Renfrew	Ditto	1-6th ditto	24,53[illegible]
Ross and Cromarty	Ditto	5-6ths ditto	1,480,000
Roxburgh	County Report, p. 58	Heath and hill pasture	250,000
Selkirk	Ditto, p. 15	Ditto, in English acres	145,000
Stirling	General information	Wastes and commons	120,000
Sutherland	Ditto	5-6ths waste	1,232,000
Tweedale	County Report, p. 1	Wastes, in English acres	169,360
Wigton	Galloway Report, p. 1	Moorlands, ditto	198,934
		Total in Scotland....	14,218,224

The following will be the total amount of waste lands in the united kingdom:—

		Acres.
In England	7,888,777	6,259,470
Wales		1,629,307
Scotland		14,218,224
		22,107,001

Acres in the Counties of England and Wales, as detailed in the Returns to Parliament of the Poor-rates, drawn up under the Inspection of the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE.

	Reports to the Board of Agriculture.	Mr. Rose.		Reports to the Board of Agriculture.	Mr. Rose.
Bedford	307,200	275,200	Northampton	550,000	617,600
Berks	438,977	476,160	Northumberland	1,267,200	1,157,760
Bucks	518,400	478,720	Notts	480,000	495,360
Cambridge	443,300	439,040	Oxford	450,000	474,880
Chester	676,000	650,880	Rutland	105,000	128,000
Cornwall	758,484	900,480	Salop	890,000	897,920
Cumberland	970,240	958,080	Somerset	1,000,000	991,360
Derby	720,640	689,280	Southampton	1,212,000	981,120
Devon	1,600,000	1,592,320	Stafford	780,800	765,440
Dorset	775,000	722,560	Suffolk	800,000	1,002,240
Durham	610,000	665,600	Surrey	481,947	519,040
Essex	1,240,000	976,000	Sussex	933,360	935,040
Gloucester	800,000	718,080	Warwick	618,000	629,760
Hereford	781,440	621,440	Westmoreland	540,160	462,080
Hertford	451,000	385,250	Wilts	878,000	821,120
Hunts	210,000	220,800	Worcester	540,000	431,360
Kent	832,000	935,680	York, East Riding	819,000	811,520
Lancaster	1,120,600	1,555,840	—— North Riding	1,311,187	1,351,680
Leicester	560,000	522,240	—— West Riding	1,568,000	1,685,120
Lincoln	1,893,120	1,183,680	Wales	4,705,400	5,200,000
Middlesex	217,600	190,080			
Monmouth	352,000	330,240	Total	37,909,455	37,334,400
Norfolk	1,094,400	1,288,320			

* There must be an error here. Total of the county, 4,068,640; 5-6ths of this would be 3,390,530.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has sometimes been a matter of doubt with me, whether animal food is natural to man, or whether originally designed by nature for his subsistence; and there are three questions on this subject, which I submit to the consideration of your numerous readers; some of whom will, perhaps, have the goodness to furnish me with satisfactory answers. First, why in the early part of life an unequivocal preference is always given to fruit, vegetables, &c. Secondly, why mankind should feel a repugnance either to kill themselves, or to see killed, those animals of which they partake; especially as this repugnance is not known to exist among any of the carnivorous animals? Thirdly, why animal food is not eaten in a raw state, (if natural to man,) without its undergoing the disguise by roasting, boiling, seasoning, &c. which quite destroys and changes the original taste and quality? Your's, &c.

Woburn. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE office of correcting errors is an unthankful office, but whilst I consider the value of truth, and the injury of false impressions, I trust you will not spurn my attempt to set you right.

Since your Commercial Report was written, (I suppose) we have had an arrival of about two hundred bales of silk from Italy, via Holland. You observe the quantity of silk consumed in this country is 11,460 bales; you likewise observe the silk in the market from India, is only 4793 bales, which you deduct from 11460, and state the deficiency at 6667 bales. I suppose you are not informed that the Italian bales weigh from 200 pounds to 250 pounds per bale, and the Indian only from 100 pounds to 140 pounds; thus it appears to me you would have made an error by calculating per bale, instead of per pounds: for, supposing we consume the half of the 11,460 bales from Italy, (I do not know the exact quantity) at 200 pounds per bale, it will be 1,146,000 pounds, the other in Indian, at 100 pounds per bale, will be 573,000 pounds: total 1,719,000 pounds. To supply this, you state silk in the market from India is only 4793 bales, or 479,300 pounds, deficiency in pounds 1,239,700, or bales weight of Italian silk, 6198. Perhaps I may not be quite correct, for want of knowing the quantity of Italian, and Indian consumed; but it will, I trust, appear to you, that reckoning all silk at one weight per bale must produce a false calculation.

I apprehend that the Act of Parliament will chiefly be of avail by allowing the importation of the coarser sorts of Organzine, which was before prohibited. It is to be hoped, however, that a sufficient supply will find its way hither, notwithstanding the decree of Buonaparte to prevent it. The late arrival, I am told, was effected by the ports being open to export butter from Holland, and a douceur to the amount of 6000 guineas, being paid, before a skein was shipped. If there were a consumption for silk goods, which I am very sorry is not the case—trade never was worse! —we should before now have been entirely at a stand fo. want of the raw material, and this small importation would not last one month.

There appears to be another error in the same Number, vol. xxiv. p. 517; for I cannot perceive how Callowden can be 148 miles from London. There is the remains of an old building which formerly had a moat round it at Callowden, just two and three quarters miles east from this city; but from the bye roads into the London road, I much question if there is any difference between London and Coventry, or London and Callowden, viz. ninety-one measured miles.

Wishing these observations may be of use to you, I am, Your's, &c.

A RIBBON MANUFACTURER.

Coventry, July 18, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the THEORIES *of* MR. MALTHUS *and* DR. JARROLD, *on the* PRINCIPLE *of* POPULATION.

AMERICA being to Europe as a new country, and one which little more than two centuries ago she commenced the re-peopling of, presents to the philosopher and the economist many facts, which could not be so distinctly contemplated in Europe. Mr. Malthus has very judiciously taken advantage of this circumstance, and has founded his theory of the principle of population on a fact drawn from this source. The fact I allude to is one which is mentioned by Dr. Franklin, and is unquestionably true. It is this: In America, the population for several successive periods, exclusive of emigrants, has doubled itself in twenty-five years: now it seems but fair to infer, and Mr. M. does infer it, that what actually did take place in America, is the ratio of the increase of the human race,

so that in every part of the globe a doubling in twenty-five years ought to take place. Supposing this to be accomplished, a question naturally arises, how are the means of subsistence to be provided? The increase of population is geometrical, if there are two millions of people to day, in twenty-five years there will be four, in twenty-five years more there will be eight, so that in two hundred years, two millions will increase to five hundred and sixteen. It is absolutely impossible that an increase in the means of subsistence should go on at the same rate, but allowing that by breaking up fresh land, and by such an improvement in the system of agriculture, that even the desert shall be made to reward the husbandman, yet the period must come, when the remotest corner shall be cultivated, and the whole produce no more than sufficient for the existing population. Another double, and the world is too full, the means of subsistence for only one half can be obtained, of course the other half must die of want. Such Mr. M. concludes is the necessary consequence of the natural increase of the human race: but this increase is checked; one person dies before his natural term of life, by war; another by famine, another by pestilence; a fourth lives in celibacy, a fifth cuts his life short by excess; and thus by vice, misery, and moral restraint, the population is kept down to the level of subsistence. Such are the laws of nature, that a nation has one of two alternatives, either to suffer from war, pestilence, or famine, or for a considerable portion of its population to live in celibacy. I have here given a fair representation of a theory which Mr. Malthus professes, and which many other philosophers believe to be unanswerable. There are some, however, of a contrary opinion; the foremost of whom is Dr. Jarrold. This gentleman, in his answer to Mr. Malthus, is of opinion, that Mr. M. formed a theory, and then endeavoured to bend the history of mankind to its support: in doing which, he says, Mr. M. brought forward many facts which are in direct opposition to it; for instance, Mr. M. has taken the rate of increase in America, as the natural rate for the whole world; but unfortunately for his theory, he proves as a leading fact, that the number of children born to a marriage, are not the same on an average in any two considerable nations; the Indians in America and elsewhere, have not so many as three, while the Scotch have more than six. If the number of children to a marriage be not equal, it is impossible that two nations should multiply at the same rate. Again, Mr. M. contends, that population invariably increases where the means of subsistence increase. How is it then, says Dr. J. that some countries for ages exported corn, and yet the population has remained stationary; how is it that the Chinese have not increased? Dr. J. having pursued Mr. M. step by step, at length advances a theory of his own; he says, that population is not regulated by the quantity of corn, but by the state of civilization; no enlightened or enterprising people has, at any time, rapidly increased, neither has any people sunk in barbarism. Freedom from care is essential to a rapid increase of population; the influence of the mind upon the body, as it respects the capacity of propagation, is the sum of Dr. J's. theory, which he exemplifies by a variety of evidence.

Such are the two theories, the one frowns in blackness, dragging vice and misery in its train; the other smiles upon man, and bids him be happy: but which theory is true? The question is important to the politician, and the moralist. Any observations will greatly oblige, at least a part of your readers. Your's, &c.

JUNIUS.

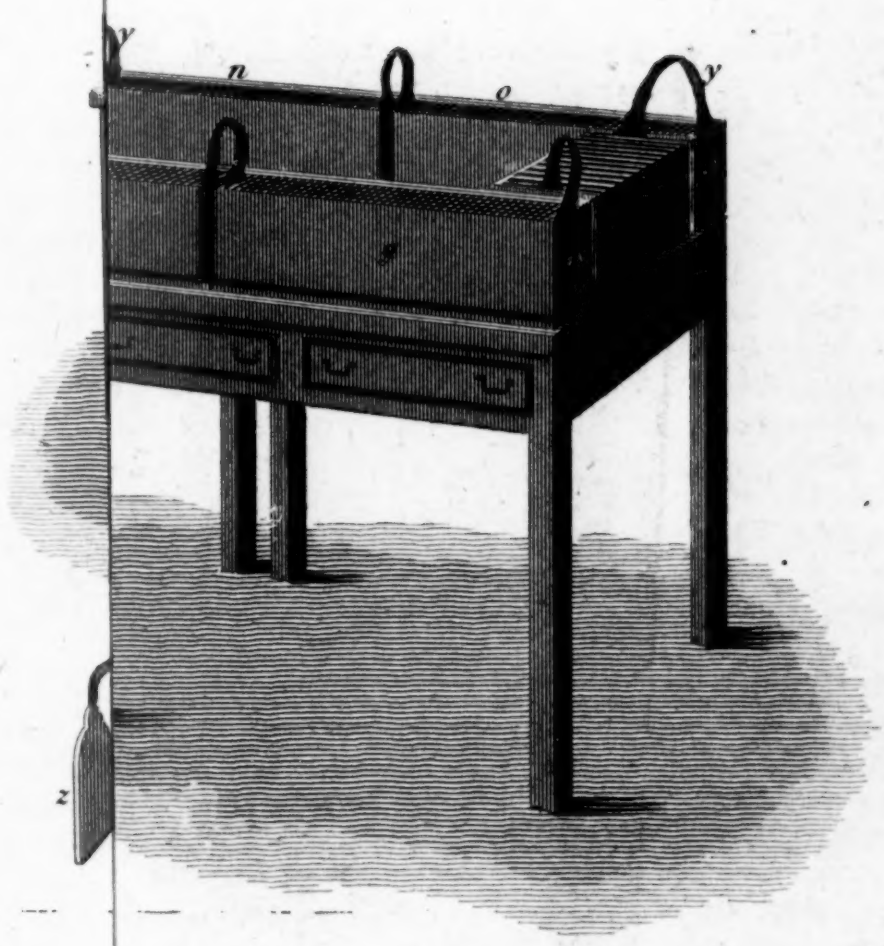
For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT OF PROFESSOR DAVY'S GRAND GALVANIC BATTERY,

With an Engraving.

THE galvanic troughs which compose this battery are arranged round five tables, which are too particularly shewn in the engraving to require any letters of reference; the trough *a* is the first of the positive end of the battery, the wire *x* coming from it, conveys the effect of all the battery to the place where the experiments are made, which is in the clear space upon the centre table, the next trough is *b* connected with *a*, by means of a piece of thin sheet lead *y*; the troughs then follow round the tables in the order of the letters of reference, *c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t w*, each being connected with the adjacent one by a piece of lead *y*, until we arrive at *t* and *o*, where two troughs corresponding with *a* and *b*, are placed in the middle of the tables, the trough *v* is the first of the negative, and has a copper wire *w* proceeding from it, which is wrapped round the end of a small probe of platina; the positive wire *x* is connected with a small platina dish or saucer; the piece of potash which is to be decomposed,

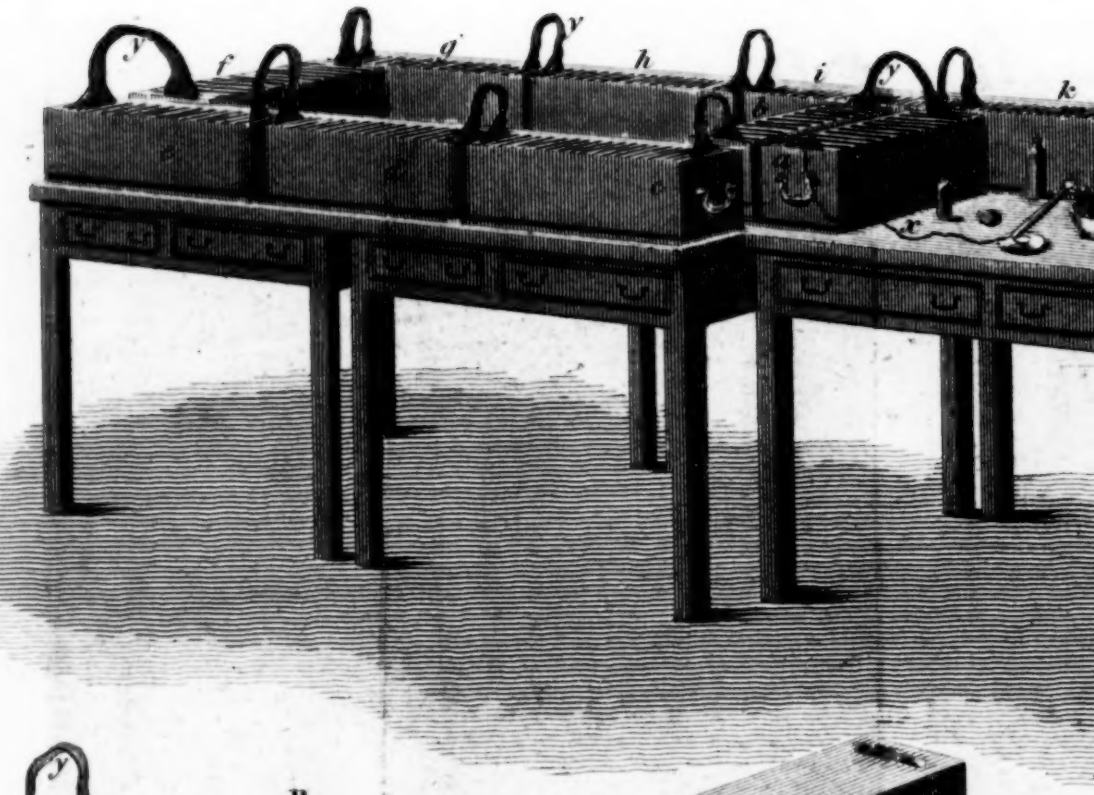
oyal Institution,

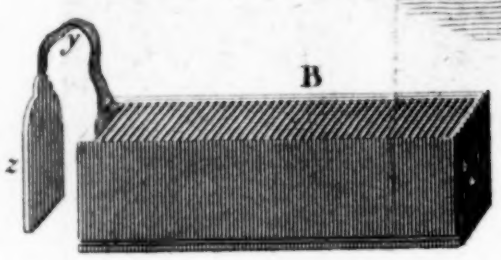


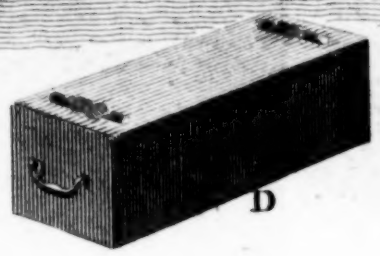
Cooper sculp.

Professor Davy's *great* GALVANI

by which he has effected





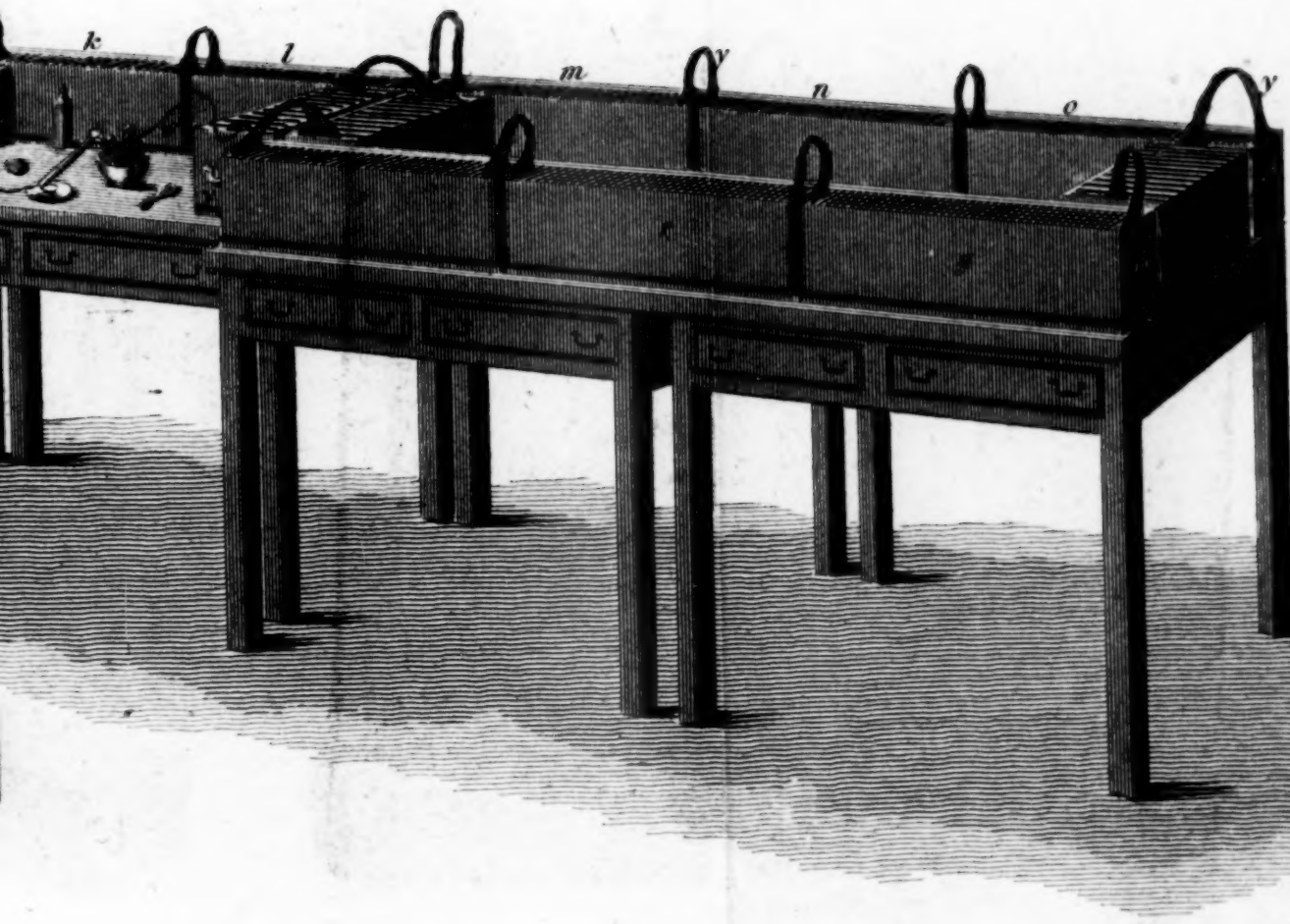


drawn by J. Farey, Jun.r

Published Aug.t 1, 1808, by

ANIC APPARATUS *at the* **Royal Institution,**

effected the decomposition of the Alkalies.



Cooper Sculp.

Augst 1, 1808, by R. Phillips, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

decomposed, is placed in this dish, and being touched by the platina probe, it receives the shock of the whole battery, and very quickly the metalloid begins to appear upon the dish in small globules, exactly similar in appearance to mercury. One of the troughs is shewn on a larger scale at *b*; it is a mahogany box twenty-two inches long, and five and a half within side: it has a number of grooves cut in its sides, to receive the edges of the galvanic plates, which are each composed of two plates, one of copper, the other of zinc, soldered together. The inside of the box or trough, is varnished with cement, that there may be no communication from one of the cells, formed between the plates and the next; in putting the plates together they must be arranged, to be alternately zinc and copper; that is, the zinc side of one plate opposite the copper side of the next. The troughs have each two pieces of glass tube stuck upon the bottom of the trough, as shewn at *d* to support it; by this means the troughs are insulated, so that the galvanic fluid cannot escape to the earth when the battery is in use. The cells between the plates are filled with sulphuric acid, diluted with water, and in order to connect the effect of two or more troughs together, two plates similar to *z* are joined together by a thin piece of sheet lead, soldered to both; one of the plates *z* is copper, the other zinc. One of the plates is put into the last cell of each trough, and the lead conveys the electric fluid from one trough to the other; as the lead is so easily bent, the trough can be set down without any particular regard to position, and the lead bent to reach into them both. There are twenty troughs with twenty-five plates in each, making five hundred plates; the superficies of each plate exposed to the action of the acid, contains thirty-six square inches.

For particulars of the late important and highly interesting experiments and discoveries of Professor Davy, see our last Number.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. Newton, in his Life of Milton, mentions a copy of Bentley's Milton, which had belonged to Pope, and in which Pope had all along, in his own hand, set some mark of approbation, rectè, benè, pulchrè, &c. in the margin, over against such emendations of the doctor's, as seemed to him just and reasonable. "It was," Dr. Newton says, "a satisfaction to see what so great a genius thought, particularly of that edition;" and no doubt I shall not at this day stand single in wishing to enjoy such a satisfaction. My question is, in whose possession is this book? It is not with Pope's manuscripts in the British Museum. When Dr. Newton wrote, Mr. Warburton had it; it was he who lent it to the editor.

My next inquiry relates to the contract made by Milton with Samuel Simmons the printer for the copy of the Paradise Lost. It was dated April 27, 1667, and was in the possession of Jacob Tonson. This Dr. Newton informs us, and further that Milton's receipt for the first 5l. instalment, dated April the 26th, 1669, was then "still in being." Are either, I would ask of these original documents still existing? and if so, where may curiosity be gratified by the inspection of them? I have stated my queries as concisely as I could, and yet fear that I have encroached more than my subject warrants.

Your's, &c.

London, J. M.
July 11, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DISCUSSION *in* FAVOUR *of* LIBERTY *of* CONSCIENCE. *By the* REV. CHRISTOPHER WYVILL.

IT is evident that a favourable impression has been made on the public mind, by the late debates in parliament on the claims of the Irish Catholics. To the old and well-known arguments for concession, drawn from the policy of conciliation, and from the increased liberality of the times, new force has been added by the weighty character, the probity, the wisdom and liberality of Mr. Ponsonby, and by the genius and eloquence and especially by the moderation of Mr. Grattan, so signally displayed in the House of Commons; and not less powerfully, perhaps, were those arguments reinforced in the upper house of parliament, by the vigorous and comprehensive reasoning of Lord Grenville, and by the mild but dignified conduct of the Bishop of Norwich, whose wisdom and truly Christian spirit of candour and benevolence have done honour to the mitre. Yet, from the terms of the petition then before the two houses, the advocates for concession, if not precluded virtually from touching on the right of all men to enjoy perfect liberty of conscience, were naturally led to be sparing of arguments drawn from that right, and to press their point chiefly, if not entirely, on principles of less extent. This was natural, and

and almost unavoidable, on that occasion: and the good effect of the prudence and caution manifested in that instance is, as it ought to be, most gratefully acknowledged even by those persons, whose ideas of duty oblige them to maintain that every species of intolerance is a criminal interference in the province of God; and that all laws whatever encroaching on that unalienable right, ought to be removed without delay from our statute-book; in which at present they stand the disgrace of our legislature, and in a more eminent degree the reproach of our superior churchmen.

But will it be prudent to dissemble with ourselves, and to deny what appears evidently true, that more than by all the wisdom of Mr. Ponsonby, the genius of Mr. Grattan, the comprehensive reasoning of Lord Grenville, and the singularily virtuous conduct and affecting address of Bishop Bathurst, fresh force was added to the usual pleas for toleration, by the fearful state of Ireland, and the general danger of the empire? In such a state of Ireland and the empire, have we not reason to fear ultimate disappointment, unless the aid of other and more powerful arguments than have yet been insisted on, shall be called in, when we consider the great majority of the peers, and the still greater majority in the Commons House of Parliament, who could bring themselves to refuse any concession whatever to four millions of aggrieved fellow-subjects, whose just complaint at such a crisis was thus powerfully supported by the most signal exertions of eloquence and wisdom? Would not a peace with France, on other accounts the most anxious wish of every good man, at once annihilate all hope of obtaining further concessions of religious freedom, or at least remove the hope of completely destroying intolerance to an immeasurable distance?

'Considering therefore the cause of religious liberty to have been much advanced by the late debates, but seeing reason to fear final disappointment from the event of a peace, and from other contingencies, which may be foreseen and are not even improbable, ought not the friends of religious liberty to seize the favourable opportunity now offered by the circumstances of the country to extend the field of discussion, and to re-inforce the arguments which seem calculated only to obtain from the prudence or the humane feelings of the legislature some small and partial boon, by representing the grand considerations of religious duty; by which, when clearly stated, every attempt to bias men in the choice of their religion, whether by terror, or by sordid motives of emolument, must be condemned? And as it is the acknowledged duty of all men diligently to examine the doctrines of religion, and openly to profess what may appear to them to be the truth, it surely ought to be considered a hopeless and impracticable enterprise to which they are invited; neither could their conduct be justly construed as engaging in a mode of argument disrepectful to our parliament, should they proceed still further to state with all becoming deference that from such premises the just consequence is, that it is the duty of the legislature to repeal every law by which the misguided zeal of former ages has infringed that most sacred right to the free choice and free profession of religion; this is the ground on which, sooner or later, Christian liberty will be restored; and on any narrower principles it were unreasonable to expect it. And never may the advocates of this inestimable right, in this country, hope to find a fitter occasion than the present, for entering into this most arduous, but necessary, controversy!

Already a small but truly respectable band of persons have declared their approbation of the proposed attempt, and testified their adherence to the principles on which it will be conducted. To more, the plan has been communicated; and by them it has been very generally approved, though they have not yet borne that testimony in its favour which has been given by others. They who have at this early period thus generously stood forward with the proposer of this attempt, are members of our established church; and such is he also himself. Among them one exception alone is known; one dissenter*, only from the church has signed the paper alluded to, whom for his own great character, and that of his venerable father-in-law†, it was their honour to admit among them. And he who now stands before the nation, to invite the truly liberal Christians of every sect and denomination to contribute their assistance, does it, he trusts, with all due deference and respect for the opinion of the public: but he does it fearlessly, and with perfect satisfaction of

* The Rev. Dr. Disney.
† The Rev. Archdeacon Blackburne.

mind,

mind, because he is conscious he is acting on the best principles of our holy religion. They are the principles so nobly maintained by Hoadly, Clarke, and Locke; they are the principles on which alone Protestants can justify their separation from the church of Rome; on which alone Christianity can accomplish the gracious purpose of its divine author, can become the religion of the world, and the source of continual improvement in virtue and happiness to all mankind.

To the liberal, among their brethren of the established church, he and his friends look with confidence for their concurrence; and in whatever proportion they may be found to give it, their assistance will be highly valued; their conduct will be marked by the generosity which prompts them to extend that redress to others, which they want not for themselves; and it will at least be creditable to the church, whose members, in any considerable number, manifest this truly Christian spirit. To the numerous class of Catholics, and the almost equally numerous sects of Protestants who differ from our church, they look with not less confidence for their approbation and cordial co-operation: and, thus supported, they trust, their plea for unlimited toleration will not be offered to parliament in vain, in the succeeding session.

And since nothing which can tend to promote the acquisition of religious freedom ought to be deemed an unimportant matter, or unworthy of attention by persons of competent ability and of honest zeal for the restoration of that invaluable right, let it be considered, whether it would, or would not, be advantageous to this best of causes, if the subject were to receive a more extended discussion than has yet been given it, in papers which are widely circulated through the country, in magazines, &c. Numerous classes of the people most liable to be prejudiced against every measure for restoring the rights of conscience, would thus find that information which they want, and would be prepared to maintain against the arts and efforts of intolerant men, the justice and piety as well as the policy and humanity of repealing every law which restrains or discourages the free exercise of reason in matters of religion, till at last what all men feel would be owned by all, that religion is every man's grand concern, and ought to be left to his free and unbiassed choice. And hence parliaments also would feel that they have exceeded their just power when they have attempted to terrify men by any punishment, or to seduce them by any emolument held forth by the laws, as inducements to prevaricate and to stifle the decisions of their conscience in the choice and profession of religion. And when these most salutary impressions shall have been made on the mind of the public and of the parliament, then, and not till then, shall we behold the rights of conscience willingly restored to all men, and the spread of rational religion promoted by the free exercise of reason; then, and not till then, will hypocrisy and the false zeal of bigotry and fanaticism be effectually beaten down by the prevalence of the true gospel spirit of candour, sincerity, and benevolence. But it must not be expected that this will be found an easy task, or that much can be done towards its accomplishment in a short time, and by a few short letters or essays, however forcibly they may be written. The contest will undoubtedly be long and arduous; and it is much to be feared that no cogency of argument will convince the bigots of intolerance that they are wrong; and not less to be feared perhaps that no degree of mildness and candour in the whole course and conduct of the intended discussion, on the part of those who may maintain the cause of universal toleration, will prevent those calumnious misrepresentations, those bursts of rage and rancour which in similar disputes have been before experienced from the advocates of intolerance. Under circumstances of such extreme difficulty, the writer trusts it may be allowed to a man aged as he is, and not altogether unexperienced in debates, sometimes respecting civil affairs, and sometimes respecting those also which concern religious liberty, to suggest his counsel to persons younger, and far abler than himself to bear a part in the projected controversy. What he would most earnestly represent to them is, that they must be temperate, or they will do more harm than good; that they must persevere, or better would it be that they should not begin; they never must forget that the weapons they have to fight with are those furnished by reason and the gospel; and it will be their first duty so to press their antagonists in the true spirit of religion, that in the course of their dispute not a word, if possible, may escape them, which prudence would wish to recall, or benevolence

benevolence would disown. The times are truly critical; perils on every side surround us; but fortunately for the friends of toleration the danger of a revolution so insidiously insisted on before by a late great and inconsistent minister, as the sufficient reason for our acquiescence* in measures destructive to national liberty, cannot be apprehended now by the most timid, as a consequence likely to result from their virtuous endeavours in favour of the rights of conscience. Whatever danger may justly be apprehended to arise in the prosecution of this discussion lies all on the side of intolerance. If the clamours of bigots and the calumnies of corrupt politicians should too long prevail over the pleas of sound policy and humanity, and against the Christian rule of justice, to do to others as we would that others should do to us, then indeed let the fawning sycophants of power, who support that injustice which they condemn, look with fearful apprehension to Ireland; for there they will have much to dread; then let this misguided nation tremble at the near approach of that revolution, which may with reason be expected to explode from the rage of disappointed millions. May God in his mercy avert those dreaded evils: may his providence ordain that far better, far wiser dispositions shall be found to influence, before it be too late, those who govern and those who are governed; and may that conduct which is calculated to conciliate our exasperated brethren, to secure this widely extended empire from internal convulsions and from foreign subjugation, and at last to establish Christian peace, benevolence, and liberty, for ever among us, be the happy result of those better and wiser dispositions. But should the event prove far otherwise; should every attempt to promote the benign disposition of the gospel too long prove unsuccessful, should repeated disappointments and repeated insults at last goad the Irish to desperation and madness, and should confusion be the unhappy consequence in their part of the empire; in that situation of extreme peril and distress, it would be the utmost consolation to the early declared friends of unlimited liberty of conscience to reflect, that their conduct as churchmen engaged in the support of that cause had been uniformly marked by a truly Christian spirit; by the constant candour of their controversial writings; and by their impartial endeavour that justice might be done to all who differ from the religion of the state. And should their virtuous efforts be assisted in the course of this discussion by any considerable proportion of those persons who adhere with them to that religion, the generous zeal of churchmen like themselves co-operating with them to diffuse the true principles of gospel benevolence and Christian liberty, would afford to their then-distracted country the best or only ground of hope, that wiser counsels and a happier temper might even then prevail; that the impending revolution, and dismemberment of Ireland, with their inseparable train of crimes and calamities, might even then be averted by a perfect reconciliation with their Irish brethren.

* The laws alluded to were not acquiesced in by the nation; by the minister, at that time, they were suffered to expire; and it may be hoped that such measures will not again be resorted to.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY the last Number of your Magazine, I find that Mr. Hall has made a number of experiments respecting the prunings of the vine, and the economical purposes to which they may be applied. I was just about to prune mine, when your highly useful Miscellany arrived; and having for these eight days past tried a variety of experiments, I believe there is a good deal of truth in what Mr. Hall says. Indeed, as the idea is so natural, I am surprised that the discovery was not made sooner. The flavour of the tea of the vine leaves is, however, to some, I find, not quite agreeable: but flavour, it is well known, is, in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, altogether an acquired idea. Your readers will find that rather more than an ordinary quantity of sugar is necessary to tea made of the vine-leaves; and that it is a high improvement to put sugar among the juice of the bruised prunings, whether it be intended as a substitute for beer, or for distillation. The sugar tends much to correct the natural acidity of the juice proceeding both from the leaves and the whole prunings. The juice, I easily see, will make excellent vinegar, without the least mixture of any other ingredient. Several of my acquaintances are also trying experiments. I would have sent my name in full, but that the excise officers, some of whom know little more of politeness, and the laws of their country, than a cow does about coining a shilling,

shilling, might give me trouble in the course of my experiments with my still, though it does not exceed a gallon. As I mean to continue my experiments, partly on Mr. Hall's plan, you will, perhaps, hear from me again. In the mean time I remain, Sir, Your's, &c.

Hammersmith, July 9, 1808. JAMES MARESHALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I read, in your Magazine for May, the enquiry of your Correspondent "Sitwell Sitwell," respecting the glaziers being in general subject to the gout, it appeared to me that the information he had received upon that subject was *not* correct; and that glaziers (as such) were not more troubled with that complaint than others.

To give him the best information in my power, from whence to draw his own conclusions, I copied from my ledger the names of one hundred and twenty-one persons of that business, in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, and Leicester, with whom I am *personally* acquainted; and the greater part of which number I have (in the course of my business) had the pleasure of visiting at their own houses, since I saw his enquiry.

Of these I find but eight that have, or ever have had, that complaint.

I conjecture further, that there is in the employment of the above number from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, as journeymen, many of whom I also know; but do not recollect amongst them more than one that has ever been afflicted with the gout.

If it would convey any *useful* information to S. S. or any other of your readers, to know the apparent age, and particular residence of the above number, the sheet on which my remarks were made will be much at their service, by a line addressed to, Your's, &c.

Birmingham, June 20, 1808. W. BEALE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters (vol. xxiv. p. 160) Great Britain is said to have produced only two political romances, "The adventures of Gaudentio di Lucca," and "The History of the Sevarambians." The former I always understood to be a translation from the Italian, as the latter certainly is from the French. I have a copy, stated in the title page to be, "Nouvelle edition, revüe & corrigée," printed at Amsterdam 1716. Hume speaks of it in his Essays (I think in that on Polygamy) as a very entertaining work.

The "Argenis," of Barclay, is, however, of British origin, though written in Latin; and is as distinguished for the elegance of the style, as the just and ingenious reflexions on government which it contains. A translation of it was published a few years ago by Clara Reeve, under the title of "The Phœnix."

Your's, &c.

Lincoln's-Inn, July 6, 1808. G. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is, I believe, a pretty generally received opinion, that the English language is spoken no where in so much perfection, as it is in London and in its vicinity. The inhabitants of the metropolis are apt to despise and ridicule the pronunciation of those who live on the banks of the Humber, or the Tweed, as uncouth, harsh, and barbarous, while they have self-conceit enough to fancy themselves the standards of just and elegant elocution. Now, though I shall not attempt to vindicate in every instance the colloquial language which is frequently used in the north, yet I must beg leave to enter my protest, through the medium of your excellent Magazine, against the latter opinion, and to declare for the information of those among my countrymen who are yet ignorant of the fact, that when the citizen of London imagines he speaks the English language in its utmost purity and perfection, his idea is erroneous. It is high time to call the attention of the nation to this subject, especially as this idea is not confined to the London citizen, but is growing very general, and if not impeded in its progress by critical animadversion, will, I am apprehensive, soon become universally entertained throughout the land. I know some country persons who *when they hear a Cockney speak, think it very* fine and are ambitious to imitate him. They have not yet attained the art of expressing their thoughts in the London dialect, but they admire it, and strive to acquire it. The inhabitant of a northern county gives indeed every letter a full and broad sound; but full and broad as it is, the sound is proper; if such a mode of pronunciation seems harsh and unharmonious, that is not his fault, but the fault, if

it be one, of the language itself. Whereas the Cockney (this appellation is used only for the sake of distinction) does not, as I shall soon endeavour to shew, give the letters their just, natural, and distinct, sounds. By him, the sounds, especially of the vowels are confounded.

The writer of these remarks has been in the habit of taking particular notice of the accent of those persons with whom he has conversed, and has observed that this mistake is very frequently made by the inhabitants of the south-east counties, reckoning from Huntingdonshire as far as the Thames. For as to the dialect of those who live between the latter river and the English channel, he has had no opportunity of observing it. The citizens of London, and the inhabitants of Cambridgeshire, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, err chiefly in their manner of pronouncing the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*. The first is sounded by them, when short, as if it were long, or almost as *e* short; the second like the proper sound of *a* short; and the letter *u*, when short, sometimes like *a*, and sometimes like *o*. To illustrate these remarks by particular instances, I have examined young scholars in the most simple parts of speech, the sounds of *eb*, *eb*, &c. and found that they articulated *ab* like *eb*, or rather longer, as *aib*, or *abe*; *ob*, as *ab should* be sounded, and *ub* much the same, or a little like *ob*. Many words also may be enumerated, in which the sounds of the vowels are in like manner perverted. The common word *butter* is spoken *butter* by some, and by others *botter*. Man is sounded *mane*, or *main*, and sometimes as nearly like *men* as possible. At Bury, in Suffolk, I once heard a person speak the words "our house," like the letters *r s*: and another time I heard a female, who lived within the sound of St. Paul's clock, use the short phrase—"I must have some," and though she spoke like her neighbours, I will maintain that out of the four words three were pronounced wrong. She said, *I most hev sam*. *Back*, *bail*, *bay*, *can*, *cat*, *catch*, *dam*, *fan*, *fat*, *ham*, *hat*, *lad*, *lamb*, *mad*, *pan*, *ran*, *Sam*, *Jack*, are pronounced *bake*, *bade*, &c. giving the letter *a* in each word a long sound, sometimes, indeed, speaking it more like short *e*, but seldom or never giving it its natural and proper sound. According to them it is *always long*, which is certainly not the case, every vowel having a long and short sound, and the vowel *a* as well as the rest. One example of the usual false sound of *o* will be sufficient, and that is the word *come*, pronounced *kam*. A single instance of the sound of *u* will also be enough for a sample. The word *duck* is pronounced as if it were written *dack*, or *dock*. The reader will observe that it is always in the sound of the vowels, when really short, that the mistake is made. Many other instances of false pronunciation might be adduced, but those that have been already given will be thought sufficient as a specimen. This incorrect method of speaking is not peculiar to a few individuals, but is very common in the middle and lower ranks of society. Whether it be prevalent likewise in the more genteel and fashionable circles, it is not for me to determine: but as it is well known, that all people are prone to imitate their superiors, in dress, in every article of luxurious and extravagant expenditure, and, in fact, in every thing else separate from every consideration of propriety; it may reasonably be supposed, that persons in inferior and middle stations have contracted the erroneous habit here denounced, partly from an injudicious, apish imitation of those who move in the higher walks of life. If so, it would appear that the gay, the polite, and the opulent, are not altogether exempt from this error. But there is no doubt that the *bourgeois* have carried their mimicry to an excess, similar to a certain officer belonging to Alexander the Great, whose head was a little awry; the officer having a mind to compliment his master, laid his head fairly on his shoulder, for which exaggerated and gross complaisance he is related to have received a smart box on the ear. And though my countrymen have no cause to apprehend a similar castigation, yet I should have thought *à priori*, if I had not so often witnessed the contrary, that the good understanding of Englishmen would teach them the folly of such ridiculous affectation. I appeal to my readers, if the practice here censured be not general; and, whatever other persons may think, I, for my part, am fully convinced, that it is as improper as it is general. Not one grammar that I have seen gives rules for such a pronunciation as that above noticed; nay, they all teach the contrary. Whence then does it derive its authority? Has it received the sanction of any eminent speaker or writer? How any schoolmaster or critic can vindicate the practice, I am at a loss to conceive. It has

has never yet been done publicly; neither has the error to my knowledge ever yet been publicly exploded, which is the reason why I have now ventured to expose it to the world, and to warn the good people of England to be on their guard against it. If any schoolmasters, or conductors of academies, should, on perusing this essay, hear their consciences saying to each of them, "Thou art the man;" (although moral turpitude is entirely out of the question) let them not be displeased at the writer's animadversions; and instead of attempting to vindicate what admits of no excuse, let them candidly begin without delay to reform their practice in this respect, and teach their pupils a more correct mode of speaking. Whatever may be the faults of the inhabitants of the more northern counties in their colloquial style, they pronounce the words above enumerated properly, which the citizens of London and the inhabitants of Cambridgeshire, &c. do not. In the fastidious ear of the latter, the pronunciation of the former may perhaps sound rough and disagreeable, whilst they imagine that their own is softer and smoother, more harmonious, more delicate, and more refined; but I am sure the good sense of the people of London will convince them of the justness of this observation, that nothing can be elegant which is improper. It is a species of false taste, false delicacy and false refinement, which leads any person to entertain a contrary sentiment. Should it be urged, that the softest and smoothest sound is always the most proper, I must take the liberty to deny the position. The different languages of Europe are by no means susceptible of equal harmony. Some are naturally soft, and others naturally nervous and sonorous. As well might the people who use that endeavour to incorporate into it the force of this, as those who speak the latter strive to naturalize the soft sounds of the former. The languages of the southern countries are more harmonious than the languages of the northern nations. Euphony is the distinguishing excellence of the former, and strength is the characteristic perfection of the latter. The one is not capable of much force, and the other is not susceptible of much euphony. Every one ought to take the language of his country as he finds it, and not distort and pervert it: he should speak it according to its own genius, which, in the opinion of able philologists, was originally adapted to and formed from the genius of the people. That of the English is masculine and intrepid. To cashier all such sounds then as mark this spirit, would be to destroy the nature of the English language, and render it puerile and effeminate. Let every one that speaks English, speak it as an Englishman, and not as a native of Italy or France. If he prefers their languages to his own on account of their superior softness, then let him adopt the language of one or the other according to his fancy; but if he continues to speak our language, he ought to take care to speak English, and not *à la françoise*, as some persons do, when they say *no*, and pronounce it like the French word *non*. I am not sure that the harsh and strong sounds, which occur so frequently in the English and German languages, are such great imperfections as some gentlemen seem to suppose. If euphony be an excellence in one language, why should not a rough guttural sound which constitutes strength in another, be accounted a beauty? Besides the question is not about the propriety of retaining or rejecting the harsh sounds of our language, it respects rather the true pronunciation of the vowels, which are all soft, and perhaps equally so. The sole object of these critical remarks is the confusion made in the different sounds of the vowels I have not observed, that any of them are discarded altogether, though people seem to like the *right* sound of the short *a* least of all. I have sometimes thought they wish to banish it out of the language, for what reason I know not. But yet when they come to articulate words in which the vowel *u* occurs being short, they, by a strange inconsistency, substitute the right sound of the vowel *a*, for *u*. It is this absurd substitution of one vowel for another that is here censured; and of the fact I am confident. I once heard a sermon preached from the pulpit of St. Mary's Church, at Cambridge, by a gentleman belonging to the university, in which one of the sentences closed with the words *unto us*; which, as common as they are, I did not at first understand, and it was not till after I recollected the connection that I knew what he said. The words sounded in my ears like, *and to ass*, for so he actually spoke them. He certainly deserved a reprimand for it from the heads of the colleges. At that illustrious seat of learning such an error was almost unpardonable

pardonable; but I am not without my apprehensions, that it is pretty current even there, and passes without animadversion. But, why a transgression of the rules of orthoepy should be suffered to pass unnoticed any more than a deviation from the rules of Syntax in their compositions is a question which exceeds my ability to solve. That the instance just now mentioned, is a violation of the rules of orthoepy, as they are given in our most approved English Grammars, the very learned gentlemen who adorn that university will not, I presume, be disposed to controvert. Having given them this hint, it would not become me to say any more on the subject. I hope they will not be offended at what has been already said, or think that I have meddled with matters that lie out of my province. Surely no gentleman will contend, that it is contrary to the duty of any one, however humble his station may be, to endeavour to reform abuses, to correct errors, and to promote the improvement of his vernacular tongue to the utmost of his power, provided in the prosecution of such a design he cautiously refrains from personal reflections, intemperate language, and all other unwarrantable means. I profess to understand English, and to be able to teach it grammatically; but I do not, like some gentlemen, pretend to be wiser than the learned men who composed the grammars that are now in *general use*. If they are right, the grammars are wrong, and ought to be corrected; but, if the grammars are right, then those gentlemen who deviate from them are wrong. It has often excited my surprise, that in this great metropolis, where every book that is published, every article in the numerous periodical works, and every advertisement that appears in the newspapers, is written with singular elegance, in a highly polished style, so little attention should be paid to a just elocution. I have long wished to communicate to the public my sentiments on the subject. I have now pointed out what I conceive to be errors, and leave it to my countrymen, either to avoid them in future, or try to justify them as they may think proper. These remarks will undoubtedly meet with opposition. There are persons who pertinaciously retain what they have once incautiously embraced; but the more candid and reflecting part of mankind are always ready to relinquish error, when it is clearly discovered.

Your's, &c. R. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to return my grateful acknowledgment to your correspondent N. Y. for the very interesting information which he so kindly communicated through the channel of your Magazine for April. I was before aware that Dr. Nash had detailed in the ninth volume of the Archæologia, the particulars of the discovery of the body of Katherine Parr in 1786; and annexed thereto a brief memoir of her life, extracted chiefly from Ballard. He mentions her death as having occurred on the seventh day after the birth of her daughter; and then adds, that this child was committed to the care of the Duchess of Suffolk by Lord Seymour before his execution. I am ignorant from what source Dr. Nash drew this information; but *am certain* that when the grave of the Queen was violated, no remains were discovered to confirm the conjecture that her child was buried either with or near her; nor is the death of her daughter mentioned in the circumstantial account of her funeral copied from the "Boke of Buryalls of trew Noble Persons" in the Herald's College by Dr. Nash.

My present researches are confined to circumstances individually connected with Katherine Parr; and I am sorry that no documents relative to other branches of the family, have fallen in my way. Should I at any future time be fortunate enough to discover any thing that may be likely to prove acceptable to N. Y. I shall with pleasure requite his obliging attention by immediately communicating it.

May 12, 1808. Your's, &c. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to suggest three modes of preserving woollens from the ravages of the moth; namely, 1. Ground black pepper scattered in the bottom of the drawer or trunk; 2. Pieces of Russia leather, (the refuse of the bookbinders; 3. Tobacco leaves, folded up with the different garments; observing that the leaves of tobacco should be renewed every three years.

A friend of mine has also proved the complete efficacy of the first mode, in respect to furs.

The tobacco leaves I have adopted for many years past, and have in consequence not found any trace of a moth.

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

June 11, 1808.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CONSIDER it of much importance to enquire the cause to which is to be attributed, the unexampled number of fatal accidents which have lately occurred, by persons setting their clothes on fire? Secondly, what are the best means of preventing these fatal accidents in future? And lastly, enquire of your medical readers, on the occurrence of a case of this dreadful nature, in the absence of all medical assistance, what is the best instant application; or the most proper means to be taken to relieve and save the sufferer?

The importance of this subject, I think, must be evident to every one, from the alarming increase of these domestic tragedies. Within the short period of six months, scarcely a week has past without the public prints having recorded one or two accidents of this sort, attended with the most distressing particulars.

I am aware, it will be said by some, who glance over these matters superficially, that the majority of victims, which perish in this way, are women and children; and therefore, the cause must evidently be sought for, in the cobweb drapery, with which capricious fashion adorns her votaries. I admit, one of the causes may be found here; but how does this account for their frequency at this period? particularly, when we consider, that muslins, gauses, and other light combustible articles, have been worn by our females and children for these several years past; with but a very comparatively small proportion of accidents having occured. And what is still more extraordinary, in France, Germany, Holland, and indeed every other part of Europe, where the female attire is composed of equally combustible materials, and where the habits and manners of the people equally expose them to similar danger, such catastrophes (if my information be correct) are almost unknown.

Your's, &c.

E. LYDIATT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ANY trait characteristic of humanity to the brute creation, will not, I presume, be deemed unworthy your notice, though apparently of a trifling nature. Politicians may contend for the utility of barbarous sports to the people of a country, in giving them a warlike cast, and fitting them for the horrid work of carnage; but to the man who feels anxious for the peace and prosperity of his fellow-beings, and contemplates their felicity with glowing pleasure, such scenes are painfully disgusting. He turns from them with horror and indignation, is equally astonished at the wickedness which could contrive, and the ferocity that could execute purposes so destructive of the human species, and hails with tenfold rapture the blessings arising from social intercourse and domestic happiness.

Similar to these were my reflections after conversing with a loquacious old woman who passed me in the street the other day leading a female ass, followed by her foal; the latter was rather playful, and she was stopping till it came up. I demanded of her the price of the young one. "'Tis not to be sold," she replied, "my husband means to keep it to do the work of this poor old creature," patting her upon the back, and in the tenderest tone of concern; "she has been the best creature in the world: when she first became the property of my husband, she had been used most cruelly; her back was hurt, she was all over sores and bruises, and could scarcely walk; but we nursed her up, and by good treatment and well-keeping, soon got her about. She has amply rewarded us for our pains; for in Midsummer time we make a good deal by her milk, and she serves well for my husband to bring fruit and other things out of the country: in winter too she does all that is required of her; but poor thing her feet begin now to fail, and she must soon give up working, but a better-tempered quieter creature never lived; and as for that poor little fellow, though he be a little playful occasionally, he means no harm, but is so gentle you may do any thing with him, and see how well he looks. This (said she, in a tone of affection and pleasure) is all from good treatment; and shame on those, for many there are, who behave with cruelty to poor dumb animals!"

I confess I was singularly affected by the feeling concern expressed by this good woman for her asses; particularly when I contrasted it with the barbarity with which these unfortunate animals are too often treated: and as they are much used, and found very serviceable in this town and vicinity, the unpleasant spectacle of their sufferings too often obtrudes itself to escape observation.

Whilst we have so many advocates for the slave trade, the policy of keeping the poor in ignorance, the disgraceful discipline

pline of whip and the lash, and the cruel sports of bull-bating, cock-fighting, and man-bruising, we shall not see the reformation of manners go on with much rapidity; but let not this consideration deter us from using all our endeavours, however humble they may be, in endeavouring to convince mankind of these palpable mistakes, and prevent them passing without some amelioration at least, from generation to generation.

Your's, &c. J. A.

Ipswich, July 15, 1808.

ACCOUNT *of* RECENT TRAVELS *in* SPAIN, *in which particular* ATTENTION *was paid to the* ANTIQUITIES *of that* COUNTRY.—*Continued from p.* 20, *vol.* 25.

A PRINCIPAL evidence of the importance of Clunia, under the Romans, is the *theatre*, of which very remarkable vestiges still remain. Advantage had been taken of a natural recess, on the northeastern slope of the hill on which the town stood, to scoop out a semicircular theatre, whose diameter in the open space or orchestra is 237 English feet, and its radius 118½ feet. The semicircle for the spectators is divided by five concentric and horizontal *præcinctiones* or passages, about 5½ feet broad, into six ranges of three seats each, the seat being 22 inches in height and breadth, so that the whole horizontal breadth of the plan for spectators, was about 60 feet; consequently the diameter of the whole theatre about 357. Besides these five semircircular passages, at each end of the semicircle is a stair, and nine others in the circular interval, communicating from the upper to the lower seats, and formed of steps about 11 inches high and broad.

The whole of these seats, passages, and stairs being excavated in the solid rock, and the theatre being accessible as well from the ground behind the upper row of seats, as from the orchestra below, no vomitories, or stairs and passages from behind, to convey the spectators to their several places in the theatre, were either necessary or practicable; and accordingly no traces of such parts of the edifice are to be discovered. The depth down from the bottom of the lower row of seats, to the floor of the orchestra, which has likewise been dug out of the rock, is about 8 feet; and the floor slopes gently away from the seats, for about 147 feet, that is, 28½ feet beyond a diameter joining the two ends of the semicircle, to a wall which formed the *scena*, and separated the orchestra and stage from the apartments on the outside, destined for the accommodation of the actors; of which apartments the walls may still be traced. This wall, which has been ornamented with pilasters, extends parallel to the diameter of the theatre, about 182 feet, and therefore falls short of the diameter of the orchestra by 27½ feet at each end. The wall is composed of stone and lime, being about 4½ feet thick, and in general about 12 feet high: at each end is a wall running in 7 or 8 feet, towards the theatre. In the middle wall are three doors, the centre one being 28 feet wide, and the two others 14 feet wide each. From the fragments on the ground it appears that the two side doors have been arched; but the centre door seems to have been either open above, or covered only with long beams. Such are the remains of the antient Clunia, once the capital of a district, and the seat of a *conventus juridicus*, or court of justice, (in the *provincia Tarraconensis*) whose limits extended over a tract of country reaching from the coast of the Bay of Biscay to the Southward, 180 miles, and from west to east, 195 miles.

Soria being situated towards the northern extremity of the celebrated sheep-walks of Spain, an accident brought me an instance of the well-known sagacity of the sheep-dogs of that country. I had made an excursion, alone and on foot, across the fields, which are entirely uninclosed, to a hill a couple of miles off, to procure a view of the environs; and on my return after sun-set, I discovered near the foot of the hill, as if there had been a circular fall of snow on the ground, and a light glimmering in the centre. This appearance drew me towards the spot; but long before I reached it, I found close to my side one of the large mountain sheep-dogs, who, in going his rounds had discovered me, and was resolved to see what my purpose was, in approaching the flock; for the whitish appearance was produced by a large flock of sheep, already (in the beginning of September) assembled and preparing to set out on their annual progress, to pass the winter in the southern provinces. These flocks are under the management of two, three, or four shepherds, according to the number of sheep, who are furnished with small mules or asses to carry their tent utensils and other necessaries. In the day-time the sheep spread over the open grounds, but are constantly in motion to the southward, the shepherds with their asses and baggage

baggage travelling in the midst, while ther dogs are posted on the outside, to keep the sheep from wandering at too great a distance, or mingling with other flocks, in a similar state of progress. When night approaches, the shepherds pitch their tent in some convenient spot, make their fire, and prepare their supper, while the sheep come and arrange themselves in a circle round the tent, and the dogs patrole on the outskirts of the camp, to watch the approach of strangers or enemies, but without making any idle noise; taking care, however, when danger to the flock is apprehended, not only to attack the invader, but by their voice to alarm the shepherds and call them to their assistance. The approach of the dog explained to me the white appearance on the ground; I therefore gradually changed my course away from the flock; and it was not until I had gone to a considerable distance, that the faithful and sagacious animal, walking all the way by my side, between me and the sheep, satisfied that I had no evil intentions against his charge, silently quitted me and returned to his post.

Having, in a general way, satisfied my curiosity respecting Numantia and its environs, I resumed my tour, returning to Aguda, but paying a second visit to Muro, where I received from the *curate* of the parish a couple of brass coins of Trajan, and some of those ancient vitrified rings, of a blue colour with whitish spots, found in varions parts of Europe, called in some places *snake-stones*; but in Spain *Cuentas*, that is *counters*, because they in some manner resemble the beads, by which Roman Catholics count the number and order of the prayers and salutations recited in running over the chaplet or rosary. These *cuentas* and the coins had been found since my former visit to to the place.

By the word *curate* in the preceding paragraph, I do not give a correct idea of the corresponding Spanish term *cura*; for the *cura* in Spain, like the *curé* in France, means properly the *rector* of a parish, that is, the person charged with the cure of souls; and the English word *curate* should in French be rendered by *vicaire*, the title of the person appointed to discharge the duties of the parish in the room of him who enjoys the benefice. In Spain where *the non-residence of the clergy* is a thing unknown in the church, from the very dignified Cardinal-Archbishop of Toledo, down to the humble curate of Muro, the ecclesiastical functions are so seldom performed by substitution, that the term *vicar* is scarcely understood, and the incumbent is constantly stiled *el señor cura*.

Don Quixote's bosom-friends and cabinet-counsellors have at all times been styled by us, by the French, and by other nations, the *curate* and the *barber*: and these titles have received a sort of classical authority; it would therefore be absurd to attempt to change them: but neither of them convey the idea of the Spanish terms used by Cervantes. The person we call the curate, was, in fact, the benificed incumbent of the parish; and he, named the barber, was, in fact, the surgeon-barber of the place. It is not a thing out of mind, since there existed, even in London, the worshipful society of barber-surgeons; and in Spain, and in the South of Italy, it was, and in many places still is, usual for the person who was entrusted with the care and management of the beard, to be charged with the care and management of the more noble parts of the human body. In this country we are apt to confound the idea of a barber with that of a hair-dresser, called by the Spaniards a *peluquero* (corrupted from *perruquier*) whose occupation is held in so little repute, that, excepting in large towns where French fashions have been adopted, a Spaniard would think himself highly insulted by being supposed to exercise the trade.

I should make an apology, Mr. Editor, for this long digression from the proper subject of my communication:—but as in describing countries with which we are but little acquainted, the slightest variations from our own modes of thinking and acting, become of importance; and as indeed it is by remarking such discriminating shades of difference, that a true idea of such modes can be formed, or conveyed to others; this digression will, I trust, not appear entirely unnecessary.

I now resume my tour.—In the evening I arrived at Agreda, already mentioned, where I passed the night, and on the following morning pursued my journey for Saragossa.

From Agreda the road runs easterly, for five leagues, (that is, five hours journey, at the step of the mule,) to Tarazona, a town romantically situated on the summit and slopes of a little hill, over the river Quelles, which running northerly, falls into the Ebro. The country consists chiefly of a succession of small eminences, covered with heath and other shrubs, but affording pasture for numbers

bers of sheep: the environs of Tarazona, however, are fertile and well cultivated. This is an ancient town, having been known to the Romans by the name of Turiaso, and by them was endowed with the privilege of coining money, as early as in the time of Augustus. The town is now much decayed, but fragments of columns, pedestals, &c. attest its former splendour: indeed, few Roman remains can well be expected at Tarazona, as it was besieged and entirely overthrown by the Moors, about the year 723. The cathedral, a venerable gothic structure, and the bishop's palace, are the only buildings worthy of notice.

From Tarazona, the road continues in the same easterly direction for the other five leagues to Mallen, situated about a couple of miles south from the Ebro. The first half of the road lies over an uneven, uncultivated tract, like that on the west side of Tarazona, and then enters the vast plain of the Ebro, naturally much more productive, but very thinly inhabited. Mallen is a small place, with an ancient castle belonging to the Order of Malta, of which it is a commandery. The castle forms a quadrangle, with a court in the middle, and square towers at each corner: it is now used for the courts of justice, and the prison of the surrounding district.

From Mallen, I travelled six leagues still eastward to Alagon, situated on the west bank of the river Xalon, the ancient Salo, which rising in the mountains separating the kingdom of Arragon from that of Old Castille, flows northerly by Calatayud, the representative of the ancient Bilbilis, the birth place of the Epigrammatist Martial, and discharges itself into the Ebro, a mile below Alagon.

About two leagues before arriving at Alagon, I came upon the great canal of Arragon, or of the Ebro, which takes its rise on the south side of that river near Tudela, and is continued down the vale below Saragossa, but not nearly completed to rejoin the Ebro, before it falls into the Mediterranean, as was originally intended by a course of about one hundred miles. This canal was begun under the Emperor Charles V. in 1528; but the work made little progress until the reign of the late King Charles III. The depth of the water is to be no less than ten English feet; but the canal has hitherto been very little used for navigation, the chief use of the water having been for irrigation of the vast fertile plain, between the canal and the Ebro. For the purpose of drawing off the water from the canal, sluices are constructed at the distance of about a mile asunder, and the water is conveyed to the grounds in small channels. For the use of this water, the inhabitants were to pay to the king, a rent equal to the tenth part of that paid to the proprietors of the soil: but from the contrasted appearances of the lands below, and of those above the canal, the contribution to government seemed to bear but a very small proportion to the vast benefits received from the water.

Before entering Alagon, the canal crosses the road, running southward for a mile up the west bank of the narrow valley of the river Xalon. This valley the canal traverses from west to east, on an elevated aqueduct, the middle of which is a bridge of three arches for the passage of the Xalon, flowing briskly under the canal, from south to north. After this passage of the valley, and river, the canal is carried along the edge of the high grounds, bordering the vale of the Ebro, and is no more seen by the traveller to Saragossa; although its beneficial effects on the plain are easily discernible.

From Alagon, to Saragossa, is a course of four leagues, over the same flat vale of the Ebro, now better peopled and more carefully cultivated than the tracts gone over.

The productions are corn, with a large proportion of wine and oil; and the appearance of the inhabitants and their dwellings gradually improves, on approaching Saragossa, which presents a magnificent prospect of towers and steeples, seated in the midst of the plain.

Saragossa, or as it is written in Spanish Zaragoza, the capital of the kingdom of Arragon, and an archbishop's see, is situated on the south or right bank of the river Ebro, in the concave part of a bend of the river, which there forms the segment of a large circle to the northward, so that the buildings along the river, are but partially seen, from any one point. The Ebro is large, but navigable in general only for small boats, on account of the many sandbanks in its bed, which frequently change their position. Over the river is a stone bridge of six arches, and about six hundred feet in length, communicating with a suburb on the north side: and a little lower down is a wooden bridge, for foot passengers. The town is above a mile long, by three quarters of a mile in its greatest breadth,

and the population is calculated at forty-five thousand.

The old town is still easily distinguished from the new, being an oblong of above half a mile along the river, by one third of a mile in breadth. It is surrounded by ancient walls, with gates in the middle of its four sides, in all of which, vestiges of Roman architecture may be traced. The stone bridge over the Ebro leads into the middle of this old town: and in these circumstances it bears some resemblance to the city of London, with its bridge in the midst of the present capital. That part of the old walls which ran along the river, is either hidden by modern houses, or entirely removed: on the outside of the three other parts of the old walls, runs a broad open street in the manner of the *boulevards* of Paris, beyond which the new town spreads in all directions, but chiefly to the westward; the ground being confined on the south and east by the little river Huerva, which falls into the Ebro at the east end of the town.

The streets of both the old and the new town are tolerably straight, crossing each other at right angles; but they are generally narrow, particularly within the old or Roman town.

Saragossa is very ancient; the present name is a gradual corruption of Cæsaraugusta, a name given to it by Augustus Cæsar, who repaired and beautified a place called Salduba, situated on the same spot. Pliny mentions both towns, saying, "Cæsaraugusta was a free colony on the banks of the Ebro, where formerly stood a town called Salduba." It began in the reign of Augustus to coin money; and many of its coins still remain, commemorating the signal favours it received from that emperor.

Saragossa has undergone so many changes from the various incursions of Goths, Moors, and other foreign nations, that unless it be the remains of the inner walls and gates, no antiquities of Roman times are now to be seen. The churches, palaces, the town-house, the exchange, are, however, well worthy of observation. The town possesses no less than two cathedrals in which divine service is alternately performed by the same chapter; the one is a venerable gothic building, supported by four rows of clustered pillars; the other is a modern structure of Greek architecture, in the form, not of a cross, but of a parallelogram, about five hundred feet long, by two hundred feet broad. It is built of brick, but the intention was to case it entirely over with some of the valuable marbles with which Spain abounds. The plan was, to erect a square tower at each angle of the parallelogram, a grand dome in the centre, and five other domes towards the east end; a design certainly singular and different from what we see adopted for other christian churches. The interior is divided by two rows of massy square pillars, ornamented with pilasters. The chief object in erecting this extraordinary structure, was to provide a suitable mansion for the miraculous image of the *virgin*, there preserved and celebrated far and wide, in ancient as in modern times, under the designation of *our lady of the pillar*. The origin of this appellation was this, that soon after the ascension of our Saviour, but during the life time of Mary, when St. James the Elder was employed in preaching the gospel in Spain, and had yet made but very few converts, the *virgin*, transported by a choir of angels, passed from Jerusalem to the neighbourhood of Saragossa, and appeared to James, seated on a marble pillar, brought by the angels for the purpose; when encouraging him to continue his apostolic labours, which would ultimately be crowned with success, she directed him to erect a chapel to her honour, and to place in it the pillar on which she sat, for an everlasting memorial of her appearance. The *virgin* was immediately wafted back to Jerusalem, and a chapel was erected at Saragossa by St. James and his *eight* disciples, (for his converts were not more numerous) in which the sacred pillar was deposited; and this identical pillar it was, which without intermission has been, and still is, venerated in Saragossa.

Under the centre dome of the five on the east end of this new cathedral is erected a magnificent chapel of Greek architecture, and of the most precious marbles the country affords, in the form of a little temple, in the centre of which stands the sacred pillar supporting an ancient image of the *virgin*, with her infant son, of wood now as black as ebony. The riches appertaining to this image are beyond calculation; and on account of the miracles performed at this shrine, the resort of pilgrims from distant parts, not only of Spain, but of Europe, is even at this day very great.

This new cathedral was founded in the end of the 17th century, and in 1753, Ferdinand VI. directed the chapel of our lady of the pillar to be constructed:

is probable, however, that this prodigious edifice will not soon be brought to a conclusion.

The ancient castle or fortress on the west side of the town, now converted into barracks for troops, contains several noble halls, part of the palace of the kings of Arragon, enriched with very delicate sculpture and gilding. When Henry VIII. of England married Catharine of Arragon, amongst other presents were sent to him from this c.stle various arms, particularly swords marked with the *boar and dog*, and the name of Andrew Ferrara, then a celebrated artist in Saragossa.

In a small open place or square, in the western part of the old town, stands detached from other buildings, an octagonal tower of fourteen feet a side, and thirty-four feet in diameter, by one hundred and forty feet in height: it is constructed of brick like the greater number of buildings in the town, with sundry ornaments, formed by the projection of the bricks in particular places beyond the rest of the walls. The windows appear at a distance to be gothic, but they are not arched, the gradual contraction at the top being produced by advancing each superior row of bricks a little beyond the inferior row, as is seen in some of the most ancient edifices of Egypt. The inside of this tower contains a stair or ramp, resembling that in St. Mark's tower, at Venice; and the ascent is so gentle, that a man on horseback may mount to the top. The tower is not perpendicular, having a visible bend to one side, in the manner of the famous hanging tower at Pisa: but its deviation from the vertical line is not so considerable as that of the latter building. The date of this tower is 1504; and it is called the new tower, although its construction be commonly ascribed to the Moors.

In Saragossa, is one of those patriotic institutions which first took their rise in Biscay, called *La sociedad de los amigos del pays*, the society of the friends of the country. The object of these institutions, now numerous in Spain, is the general instruction of youth, independently of the established schools and universities of the kingdom: whatever relates to the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts, comes within the scope of these excellent institutions, which are maintained partly by grants from the government, and partly by individual subscriptions amongst the more opulent inhabitants of the districts where they are established. To the society of Saragossa, the late king granted one thousand pounds at first, with a yearly revenue of two hundred pounds.

The students at the university of Saragossa, in the year 1769, amounted to nine hundred and seventy-six: but this number was much increased in some following years, by the influx of young men from the country, who, to avoid the service of the militia, flocked to the university, under the pretence of devoting themselves to the service of the church. The militia service is in Spain called the *quinta*, because every *fifth* man of a community, or district, is obliged to serve, if not attached to the ecclesiastical life, or otherwise legally exempted.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your readers inform the writer, if any part of the construction of the life-boats, has been adopted in the building of fishing boats; and what has been the additional expence? Many valuable nets are yearly lost, by fishermen being afraid to venture out in a stormy sea. Your's, &c.

X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following derivation of the ludicrous word *yclep'd*, accidentally suggested itself to my mind, after an ineffectual search in the common dictionaries of our language, and in Mr. Tooke's philological *Diversions*.

To *clepe* formerly signified to *appeal*; as, in the old play of Gorboduc, by Sackville, Earl of Dorset, Porrex says,

"To the gods I *clepe*
For true record of this my faithful speech."

It follows hence that a god was *yclep'd*, or invoked, by his adorers; and, in pursuance of the old adage, *parvis componere magna*, the vocable, perhaps, gradually assumed its present burlesque meaning.

All subjects that "come home to the bosoms" of mankind in general, meet with prompt attention in your Magazine; I, therefore, present the following addition to the communication of a correspondent in your last, respecting inflammation of the eyes.

We learn from Sonnini, (vol. iii. ch. 41, p. 70, edit. 1799, of his Travels in Egypt) that, during his residence in the sultry climate of Africa, he was afflicted with a terrible *chemosis*, or swelling of the internal

nal part of the eyes, so as to cause the protrusion of the ball beyond the socket. His appearance was frightful; and, indeed, more aggravated distress can with difficulty be conceived. From this condition he was relieved, on finding his disappointment in several prescriptions, by the expedient of *poppy-heads boiled in water*. This narcotic brought on a lethargy of fourteen or fifteen hours; at the expiration of which time, he vouches for his comparative ease, and the speedy cure that ensued.

I mean not to dispute the efficacy of steam, but to contribute towards the benevolent objects of *Common Sense*, of whose dictates, Sir, I yet remain, in common with yourself,

Tower-hill, A PROMOTER.
May 7, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

[The following correspondence claims the attention of every one who feels an interest in the well-being of Society, and will we trust lead to some decisive and prompt measures, for the general education of the children of the poor.]

George Cumberland, Esq. to Sir Richard Phillips, one of the Sheriffs of London.

SIR,

WHEN on my late visit to London, you surprised me with a view of the prison of Newgate in a state of cleanliness that would have revived the departing spirit of a Howard, I asked you some questions relative to the state of the literary acquirements of the generality of the prisoners, and if it was common to find amongst those of the lower orders a knowledge of reading, writing, and accounts? At that time you were so much engaged in taking the amount of the poor women's pledges, distributing clothes, and noticing the desires of such as wished to take their children with them to Botany Bay, as not to be able to find time to satisfy my curiosity. I suspected, however, from what I saw, and have indeed long suspected; that we owe many of the evils our criminals produce *to their being in a state of extreme ignorance*; and as many well meaning people here were found, at the time we attempted to establish Lancaster's schools in Bristol, to entertain the directly opposite opinion, and to think that that sort of education led to the increase of criminal actions, I have been desirous of availing myself of your knowledge of the characters and habits of the prisoners under your care, from observing how intimately you seemed acquainted with the different interests, and how kindly you endeavoured to ameliorate their condition as far as was compatible with the discipline that secures their safe custody.

You will therefore greatly oblige me and some friends of mine in this city, by stating what is the average number of the prisoners confined for criminal cases who have had a decent education, and if the majority are even able to read, *allowing me to make public your reply*, as nothing can, in my opinion, be of more importance to the community in the present moment, than the decision of this momentous question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, June 14, 1808.

From Sir Richard Phillips, to G. Cumberland, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

You do me justice in supposing that I have not been inattentive to the state of education among the numerous criminals who fill the prisons of the metropolis. I have always considered that the result of such an investigation would afford a certain criterion by which to decide finally on the question, *Whether the poor ought, or ought not to be educated?* and I have therefore bestowed a constant attention to this subject since I have had the honour to fill my present office.

The first opportunity which presented itself to me of forming some general conclusion was by means of a memorial addressed to the sheriffs, signed by 152 of the criminals in Newgate; of these 25 signed their own names in a fair hand, 26, in a bad and partly illegible hand, and the remaining 101 were *marksmen* (persons who sign with a cross) having never learned to write.

On another occasion having applied to the various excellent institutions which exist in this metropolis for a supply of Bibles, Testaments, and religious tracts, to circulate in the various wards, and thereby to enable criminals to take advantage of the idle hours spent in a prison, I found, on superintending myself the distribution of these books, an almost general indifference about the receipt of them. Upon inquiry it appeared that as few of the prisoners could read with facility, and as more than half of them could

could not read at all, a large majority were altogether insensible of the uses of such presents, *and were totally ignorant of the nature, object, and end of religion itself!*

I have often interrogated a groupe of these persons as I have seen them standing together in their yards and wards, and I have found generally that about three in ten unite the qualifications of reading and writing, and one or two others in every ten are able to read, but unable to write. At the present time, of the men in the condemned cells, under sentence of death, five can neither read nor write; and the three women now under the same sentence can neither of them either read nor write.

I have thus answered your questions, and I have no doubt but, on the average the same state of ignorance will be found to exist in other prisons now, and in Newgate at all other times. I shall forbear to specify the conclusions which cannot fail to be drawn from these facts, but I should hope they will tend to shake the confidence of those who oppose plans for the general education of the poor, and in due time be the means of diminishing the number of unfortunate persons WHO COMMIT CRIMES in perfect ignorance of THE LAWS AND OBLIGATIONS OF SOCIETY, AND IN THE TOTAL ABSENCE OF ALL MORAL AND RELIGIOUS FEELING.

I am, Dear Sir, faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. PHILLIPS.

Bridge-street, June 29, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN absurdity in literature, the commencement of which is scarcely known, and the inconvenience of which is generally felt; has often struck me as most remarkable; I allude to the custom formerly so prevalent, and in my opinion so very ridiculous, of translating the proper names of *places and persons.*

Both the Roman and Grecian historians were addicted to this fault, and have contributed not a little by their practice to confound and perplex chronologers, in the arrangement of events.

In modern times, the Italians having been the first translators at least, into the vulgar idioms, drew all the other nations, (who are in some degree their imitators) into a continuance in the error, and at this day, they are the last who remain in it.

The French have carried this absurdity nearly as far as the Italians: the English imitating the French, adopted the custom for a long period, but of late years have commenced a reformation in this respect, which I hope to see happily completed. In the days of Bolingbroke, we used perpetually to hear of Tully the orator, instead of his proper appellation of Cicero; but Horace and Virgil, have gained too strong a hold in our soil, for us even to attempt to remove them.

Nothing can shew this absurdity more clearly, than the ridiculous manner in which the French have metamorphosed the classic name of Titus Livius, Polybius, Aulus Gellius, &c.; into Tite Live, Polybe, Aulu Gelle, &c. But the inconvenience arising from this custom, is not so much felt in reading or treating of classic authors, for these translators have contented themselves with altering the *terminations* only, according to the genius of their respective languages. But modern historians in treating of other countries besides their own, particularly the French and Italians, have not been content with altering merely terminations, they have actually translated proper names altogether. Having lately had occasion to consult D'Avila's Storia delle Guerre Civile di Francia; I found this practice carried to extremes, and I felt the inconvenience very forcibly, insomuch that in reading that author I was obliged to refer to some other treatise on the subject, in order to find out the real name of almost every town he has occasion to mention. The names of capital cities are translated in almost every language, and it would be in vain to attempt to eradicate an evil so inveterate; but D'Avila goes a step further, he puzzles himself to translate the name of every village: for instance, the town of Roche sur Yon, he translates, Rocca Surione; and where there is an an ancient Latin name for the place, he makes use of that adapted to the Italian language, instead of the proper one.

The absurdity has not rested here, it has found its way into maps also; insomuch that an Englishman ignorant of the German language, purchasing a map of Europe, at any town in Germany, would have considerable difficulty in finding out any place he had occasion for; being used to the translated names, he would hardly discover Austria and Saxony, in Oesterreich and Sachsen, or the Dutchy of Deux Ponts in Zwey-Brücken, and perhaps would not be able to find out that

Wien

Wien and Warschaw meant Vienna and Warsaw, or that the rivers Vistula and Danube, were disguised in Weichsel and Donau; and it would be utterly impossible for him to know that Regensburg and Ratisbon were the same place.

I will not add any thing to the absurdities I have already enumerated; but leaving it to some able correspondent of yours, to point out the means proper to be adopted to remedy the grievance, will content myself with calling to notice, this strange, and I fear almost irremediable, custom.

I am, yours &c.

GLOSSARIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed a paragraph in the Morning Post of the second instant, announcing the discovery of a chain of mountains, commencing at the river Savannah in North America, composed entirely of the remains of marine bodies, (shells, &c.) I should be glad to know if among your extensive correspondence, you had received any precise information on this subject.

Yours &c.

Cavendish square, GEOLOGIUS.
Sept. 16. 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your Correspondent, who made an enquiry in your last Number respecting the ravages of moths amongst woollens, I have to observe that the moth is generally found most destructive about autumn. I annex two extracts for prevention, which are much at his service.

1. "If you seeth the dregs or mother, or foam of oil to half, and therewith anoint the bottom, corners, and feet of any chest or press, the cloaths that you lay therein, shall never be hurt with moths, so that it be dry before you put your clothes therein."

2. "If there be branches or leaves of bay tree wrapt up or laid among cloth or books, it will keep the same free from moths, worms, and other corruption."

Yours, &c.

June 6, 1808. M. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE the most unquestionable evidences still remain in this neighbourhood (the testimony of her contemporaries and descendants) of the reality of the existence of Mrs Bridget Bostock, I take the liberty to send for the gratification of your readers, the following facts, if you should deem them worthy a place in your Magazine; though I cannot see any just reason why the names of persons who have imposed upon the credulity of the world, should be rescued from that oblivion which they so well merit: and to which it is probable, many of them, were they now alive, would be compelled by shame, to wish themselves to be consigned.

Mrs. Bridget Bostock was born of obscure parents, who lived in the parish of Coppenhull, about four miles from this place, where she lived her whole life, and died there at a good old age, about half a century ago. She was long famous, not only within her own native horizon, but through many of the surrounding counties, for effecting, by the most simple method (her fasting spittle), many extraordinary cures, beyond the reach of professional skill; in which, though her powers were then perhaps universally believed, few will now deny, that a blind credulity, and other accidental circumstances, were the chief agents. It would now be deemed ridiculous to recite many of the *marvellous* and *supernatural* instances of her *commissioned powers*, performed upon the neighbouring inhabitants, which well deserve to be buried with them in the dust; and I think your correspondent will be satisfied with the following letters, which I have carefully copied from the originals, now in the possession of a gentleman of the greatest respectability in this place, into whose hands they fell in the following manner, partly related in the letters themselves. Mrs. Bostock's fame being far extended, one Sir John Price, of Buckland, Brecon, having lost, by death, a beloved wife, wrote to her, hoping by her prayers, to have her restored to him; but not obtaining any satisfactory answer, and not being acquainted with any person in the neighbourhood, was induced to make a second application to her, through the medium of the post-master, with whom, as it appears, he interchanged many letters on the subject, which justly expose him to the severest ridicule, as one of the most remarkable instances of a blind fanaticism which is to be met with. At the death of this post-master, they descended to the present possessor of them, who had married his daughter,

by

by whose kindness they are now published.

Nantwich, Cheshire, Your's, &c.
July 15, 1808. J. E. B.

To Mrs. Bostock.

MADAM—Being very well assured by various accounts, both public and private, that you have performed several wonderful cures when physicians have failed, and that you do it by the force and efficacy of prayers mostly, if not altogether (the outward means you use being generally supposed to be inadequate to the effects produced); I cannot but look upon such operations to be miraculous; and if so, why may not an infinitely good gracious God enable you to raise the dead, as well as to heal the sick, give sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf? For, since he is pleased to hear your prayers in some cases so beneficial to mankind, there's the same reason to expect it in others, and consequently in that I've particularly mentioned, namely, raising the dead: now, as I've lately lost a wife, whom I most dearly loved, my children one of the best of step mothers, all her near relations a friend they greatly esteemed, and the poor a charitable benefactress; I entreat you, for God Almighty's sake, that you will be so good as to come here, if your actual presence is absolutely necessary; or if not, that you will offer up your prayers to the Throne of Grace on my behalf, that God would graciously vouchsafe to raise up my dear departed wife, Dame Eleanor Price, from the dead; this is one of the greatest acts of charity you can possibly do, for my heart is ready to break with grief at the consideration of so great a loss. This would be doing myself, and all her relations and friends, such an extraordinary kindness as wou'd necessarily engage our daily prayers for your preservation, as the best gratuity we could make you for so great a benefit, tho' were any other compatible with the nature of the thing, and durst we offer, and you accept it, we shou'd think nothing too much to give to the utmost of our abilities; but I suppose this is not lawful even to attempt; and wish the bare mention of it is not offensive both to God and you. If your immediate presence is indispensably necessary, pray let me know it at the return of the post, that I may send a coach and six, and servants to attend you here, with ordefs to defray the expences in a manner most suitable to your own desires; or if your prayers will be as effectual at the distance you are from me, pray signify the same in a letter directed, by way of London, to, good Madam, your unfortunate and afflicted petitioner and humble servant, JOHN PRICE.

P. S. Pray direct your letter to Sir John Price, at Buckland, in Brecknockshire, South Wales.

December 1, 1748.

God Almighty prosper this your undertaking, and all others intended for the benefit of mankind, and may he long continue such an useful person on the earth, and afterwards crown you with e ernal glory in the kingdom of heaven for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

To Mrs. Bostock, Nantwich, Cheshire.
Free—F. Bist.

To the Postmaster of Nantwich.

SIR—My eyes have been so extremely sore a long while that I could not sooner than this, renew the subject of our former correspondence. I believe that Mrs. Bostock may not be empowered to work miracles as certain agents in the first ages of Xtianity were; yet as she has cured a woman, who by excessive grief was brought almost to death's door, notwithstanding the advice of two good physicians for a considerable length o' time, and the frequent use of medicine. One man who laboured severely under an asthma and windcholic, the usual attendants on a broken constitution; and another, who from his infancy had prodigious tumors about his neck and throat (three facts I am well assured are true), by two or three applications of fasting-spittle, and a little liquor of a red complexion only, means seemingly inadequate to the effect produced; I cannot but conclude that she uses these as mere signs and symbols, and that it is by the efficacy of her prayers alone that so many people as daily resort to her are healed; and therefore, if God Almighty is pleased to grant her requests in these and many more similar instances, who knows but he may graciously condescend to do so in the particular case I am so solicitous about? For sure, nobody can dispute his power herein, because it is infinite.

Upon these considerations, I desire you will do me the favor to prevail with her to put up her most fervent prayers to the Throne of grace for the restoration of my dear, dear wife, who was not only one of the finest women upon earth, but was endowed with many good qualities as amiable as her person; and yet you will be so good as to certify to me the success of this application to Mrs. Bostock, who certainly (as a christian) cannot refuse to pray, in a case so important to, and so earnestly recommended to her, by your obliged humble servant, JOHN PRICE.

Buckland, March 25, 1749.

P. S. You may assure her with the strictest truth, that I am neither a physician nor a chirurgeon, nor any other, who wants to make a joke of her, but that unfortunate man alone, whom I subscribe myself.

To the same.

SIR—As you are so kind to promise me the continuance of your good offices with Mrs. Bostock, pray do me the favor to acquaint

her, that if she is too busy to go to prayers, I promise her that I'll not trouble her again; but if she is not, I only repeat my former request, that she wou'd beseech Almighty God, whose power is illimited, and to *whom a thousand years are but as yesterday*, that he wou'd be now pleased to raise my dear deceased wife: upon which consideration, the length of time is no circumstance at all; for he can as easily raise our Grand Parent Eve, as any of her daughters who died but a moment ago.

But since Mrs. Bostock asked you, if you had ever known any person raised after being so long dead? pray answer her that Moses was raised at our Saviour's transfiguration on the Mount, above 1600 years after his decease. 17th Matt. 9th Mark, and 9th Luke. Bid her likewise revise the 37th of Ezekiel, concerning the resurrection of the dry bones, which being a type of the restoration of the Jewish State then in captivity, must therefore be real, and not visionary; and also the 27th of Matthew and 52d verse, where it is recorded that *the graves were opened, and many bodies which slept arose*. But how long they slept, is not mentioned; and therefore, probably, a long while (some of them at least), as they are said to be many in number. From all which it plainly appears from Scripture, and from reason both, that no length of time can possibly proscribe against God's power.

But if this be an objection now with Mrs. Bostock, sure it could not be urged as such at the time I first wrote to her; and therefore, I conclude it to be her fear of undertaking so long a journey, which induced her to decline her compliance with my request. But to obviate this impediment, pray tell her, that I don't think her presence here so very material, since her prayers at home, or at any distance from me, may be as effectual, as if she were upon the spot. If she refuses this, she cannot be that good woman which she is generally reputed.

Pray let me hear soon what success this meets with, and you will add to the obligations already conferr'd, on Sir, your humble servant, JOHN PRICE.

Buckland, April 22, 1749.

To the same.

SIR—My health being very precarious ever since my poor dear wife's death; it is but now and then that I can undertake the fatigue of writing, or else you had been troubled herewith much sooner, to desire you will do me the favour (a great one, ever to be esteemed by me) to use your utmost endeavours to prevail with Mrs. Bostock to pray for that which I have so often requested of her, as I have fully answered all her objections against praying for the restoration of the dead, which if forgotten by her, I desire you to refresh her memory with I hope she will think it her duty to pray for a fellow christian when he desires it, as I most sincerely do; but if she does not think this to be her duty, there's an end of it. She must shut her Bible, and never peep into it again. Since there is not one precept there more legible than that which commands us to pray for one another, even for our enemies as well as friends; and if she shuts her Bible for ever, she may as well give over her prayers at the same time too; but I hope the poor old woman is of a better stamp; and yet if you will befriend me so far as to labour the point seriously with her, I don't question your success so far as to prevail with her to pray: this is all I desire of her, and it is all I am persuaded she can do; and if she cou'd do more than all the sons and daughters of Galen and Hippocrates ever did in the medicinal way, she could no more raise a dead person, than inspire a stone by that art: and I am thoroughly convinced, that she has really done such things as medicine can't possibly effect; and at the same time without the commission or power of working miracles, I do, nay I must, conclude that whatever she has done in that way, was by the efficacy of her prayers alone; for let her be ever so poor or stupid, she may be honest and religious too, and her prayers as acceptable in the sight of God, as ever Solomon's were in the greatest purity of his heart; nay more so, since we have now more than he had, viz. *an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous*, whose birth we on this day commemorate, and we cannot celebrate this great Festival aright, unless we testify our good will towards men; for this day was proclaimed from heaven by a choir of angels, singing aloud, *Glory be to God on high; on earth peace, good-will towards men.*

This corroborative argument must needs prevail with the old woman, if you will be so good to use it, and if you are at any expence in visiting her, I will readily reimburse it, and satisfy you for your pains with all. Not that I think the old woman takes any presents (which if she did, her prayers would not avail), but on the contrary I am assured she never did; and therefore I am the more surprised that you report it of her, *that she has been found out*; what can she be detected in? I present you with the compliments of the season, and am your's, JOHN PRICE.

Buckland, Christmas-day, 1749.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING perused with the greatest attention, the defence of Ainsworth's false quantity in the word Amramides, by Symphorus, permit me to state my reasons for considering his argument as fallacious.

First, he says, that "the vowel *e* in patronymics is common." This I do not understand, for that vowel does not exist in

in the syllable criticised: but allowing this to be a typographical error, and that the gentleman originally wrote *a*, nevertheless his reasoning is thoroughly erroneous; for though I have examined several patronymics, I have constantly found the vowel *a* in the word derived, of the same quantity as in the primitive, whether long or short, *e. g.* from Æăcus, his grandfather; Achilles is styled Æăcides; Jupiter, from his father Sāturnus, is called Sāturnius; and Æolus, from his mother Hippotă, bears the name of Hippotădes: now I have never seen these patronymics accentuated, Æācides, Săturnius, Hippotādes, very evident proofs that the *a* is *not* common.

The Jesuits, (who were *tolerable* scholars) chose to latinize the Hebrew word Amram thus, Amramus, and made the penultima* long, (for I think no one could be capable of so hideous a cacophony as to call it Am-răműs); consequently his son they call Am-rāmĭdēs, and accent the word according to its derivation.

2dly, with respect to words ending in *m* being *short*; if Symphorus had consulted his Latin Grammar, he would have found the following rule in the prosody.—"Ecthlipsis est, quoties *m* cum suâ vocali perimitur, proximâ dictione, a vocali exorsâ: ut

Monstr*um* horrend*um*, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum."

Hence, words ending in *m* must either be *long* before a consonant, by position, or entirely *cut off* and *annihilated* before a vowel.

Hoping that what I have said may prove conclusive, I remain,

Camden Town, Your's, &c.
May 16, 1808. C. Wesley, jun.

* Aaron is called "Amra-mo Patre editus Heros;" "Heros Amra-mius;" and, "Mosis Frater Amra-mo satus."

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PAULUS MANUTIUS,
THE SON OF ALDUS.

THE labours of the Aldine press, were not materially affected by the death of its founder. Andreas Asulanus, who had undertaken the care of the four young children of Aldus, continued the business, which he conducted with great alacrity, assisted by his two sons Francis and Frederic. Filled with an ardent and laudable emulation, they paid the greatest attention to their editions; they first undertook to complete those which were already begun, and to produce the great number of revisals and collections which Aldus had left; they were also careful to notice in their prefaces those editions to which he had contributed by anticipative labours. Although inferior in knowledge to Aldus and to his son Paulus Manutius, most of their editions prove them to have been deficient neither in learning nor industry. In Greek, Pausanias, Strabo, the Greek Septuagint, different commentaries on Aristotle, Plutarch, Artemidorus, Apollonius Rhodius, Æschylus, Xenophon, Galen, Hippocrates, published for the first time; in Latin, Terence, Livy, Plautus, Pliny, Celsus, Macrobius, Priscian, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, Claudian, Justin, Quintus Curtius, Suetonius, Ausonius, and many other works in Greek, Latin and Italian, most of which were printed for the first time, employed their presses.

During the management of Andreas Asulanus, the sons of Aldus passed their childhood, and made some progress in their education. The time which they spent at Asola with their mother, was not favourable to their advancement in literature; what they then learnt would have been rather injurious than useful, by vitiating their taste, had they not been early removed to Venice, where Paulus Manutius in particular, was kindly received and assisted by those who had been the sincere friends of his father, and who were celebrated in every branch of literature in that city, which was then the seat of learning and the arts. The ardour with which he applied to the study of eloquence, greatly injured his already feeble constitution, the effect of which was rendered doubly distressing, by his physicians prohibiting him the use of books. At length, after two years, his health was greatly restored, and he resumed his studies.

Scarcely recovered from his illness, he experienced difficulties of another nature, not less afflicting, which he calls "domes[illegible]as controversias," Ep. Saulio 1, 3. He explains himself no further, but from the

the inactivity of the press during the years which succeeded the death of Andreas Asulanus, which happened in 1529, it appears that there was some disagreement in their family, occasioned by the discussions relative to a division of the property of Aldus and of Andreas, whose interests in the printing-office had hitherto been united. It is also very probable that the two uncles, Francis and Frederic, accustomed for fourteen years to rule as masters in the office, and to style it in their prefaces " nostra officina," considering themselves the exclusive proprietors of it, regarded with a jealous eye the young heirs of Aldus, who, considering their natural right to the office which was founded by their father, were resolved not to withdraw their just claims. From this difference of opinion resulted many disputes which continued till 1533, when Paulus Manutius, then only twenty-one years of age, re-opened the office, which had been shut, since the year 1529, and from that period, showed a superiority which announced his future greatness. He conducted the office in the name and for the advantage of the united heirs of Aldus and of Andreas, " In aedibus haeredum Aldi et Andreae Asulani soceri," but this union of interests did not long continue. The quarrels of the two families subsided only for a short time; they were renewed in 1537, and the Aldine press was again unemployed during this and the two following years. At length, in 1540, the partnership was dissolved, and the business resumed in the name of the sons of Aldus, " Aldi filii."

Paulus Manutius who was now become the principal of the house, diligently endeavoured to follow the glorious steps of his father, and from this period, all his time was employed in literary or typographical labours. The publication of unedited Greek books was nearly exhausted, he therefore occupied himself with Latin literature, and his numerous reprints always contained either some amelioration in the text, or some additional notes, remarks, and indexes, the great utility of which he had experienced. An enthusiastic admirer of the works of Cicero, he earnestly applied himself to form his style on that of this excellent writer; and his letters and Latin prefaces are entitled to the first rank amongst those written in that language since the revival of letters. The first book which he printed was one written by this father of eloquence, who engaged all his thoughts, " Ciceronis libri Oratorii, 1533, 4to."

From the example of his father, Paulus Manutius strove to obtain the assistance of eminently learned men. G. B. Egnatio, G. P. Valeriano, Lazzaro Bonamico, Ben. Lampridio, and other persons equally skilful, renewed in his house the good times of Aldus; and from the first establishment of Paulus Manutius, the Aldine editions regained that superiority which Aldus had given them, whilst the advice and frequent intercourse of so many learned men, formed his taste, proved a continual source of instruction, and laid the foundation of his success both as an editor and a printer.

In the year 1533, and the following, he published a great number of Latin and Italian editions, all of which are acknowledged to be excellent. His first Greek edition was that of Themistius, which was soon succeeded by Isocrates and Aetius Amidenus; these are all well executed, and prove his perfect knowledge of that language.

In the following year, 1535, he was called to Rome, where he formed a friendship with Marcello Cervino, who was afterwards pope under the title of Marcellus II. and with Bern. Maffei. His friendship with Annib. Caro, may also be considered as commencing at this period. On returning to his own country, he resumed the employment of an editor, and pursued his literary labours with such assiduity that in 1556, he informs G. Salva by a letter, that during twenty years he had not suffered a day to pass without having written something in Latin.

Though almost entirely occupied with literature, his office and his domestic concerns, he was very far from being opulent; he therefore undertook the education of twelve young noblemen, whose names are unknown; but it is probable that in the number were included Math. Senarega, the translator of the letters to Atticus, who is mentioned in his preface to Ep. Famil. as having been received into his house, instructed in literature and in the study of eloquence; also Paul Contarini, to whom he writes; " Mecum in iisdem aedibus per triennium fere vixisti; qui quicquid es, de meorum consiliorum praeceptorumque forte fluxisti; cujus a laude mea laus quodammodo pendet." The probable reason of his styling this society of young men an academy, was in imitation of that which his father had founded, and from the desire of renewing that assembly of learned men, who so zealously assisted Aldus in his different Greek and Latin editions.

At the end of three years, in 1538, having resigned the cares of tuition, and perhaps wearied by the cavils of his uncles, Paulus Manutius again quitted Venice, and passed some time in searching ancient libraries, with the intention of collecting materials, and procuring assistance for his future editions. He passed several months in the library of the Franciscans at Cesena, and engaged in comparing the excellent manuscripts which had been left to that convent by Malatesta Novello. About this time, two professorships of eloquence were offered him; that of Venice, filled by his friend J. G. Egnatio, whose age prevented his longer fulfilment of its duties; and that of Padua, vacant by the death of Bonamico; but his ill state of health, and above all his great attachment to the profession which had so eminently distinguished his father, determined him to refuse these offers, by accepting which, he might so easily have rendered himself famous, and induced him to prefer the laborious employment which had hitherto engaged his attention.

The editions continued rapidly to succeed each other; Virgil, Petrarch, the best modern authors, and above all Cicero, were the objects of his uninterrupted labours. In 1546, he married Margherita Odoni, the daughter of Girolamo, and the sister of Carlo and Rinaldo. The latter was an ecclesiastic of some celebrity, who wrote a philosophical discourse on the immortality of the soul, which was printed by Paulus Manutius in 1557, 4to. Some disagreement had subsisted between these two brothers, which was amicably terminated through the kindness and friendly mediation of Paulus Manutius, who equally esteemed them both.

The first child of Paulus Manutius was Aldus, born in the month of February 1547. He gave his child this name, from a tender respect for the memory of the elder Aldus, and hoping, at some future time, to impress on the mind of his son the great exertions which that name required of him. He had also other children; Girolamo, who died in 1559, aged nine years, at Ragusa, where he had been entrusted to the care of Paul Bosio; and a daughter, whom he mentions several times in his letters, and who married in 1573.

Among other pursuits which engaged his attention, the study of antiquities ought to be mentioned as being intimately connected with the knowledge and understanding of ancient authors. One of his first literary projects was a Tract on Roman Antiquities.

Paulus Manutius entertained a desire of establishing himself at Rome. The reception which he had met with in that city, in 1535, and again in 1543, gave rise to a hope, that he might be there more advantageously situated than at Venice, where he was accumulating a number of editions, which, excellent as they might be, had so tardy a sale, as not to recompence him for his labour and expences.

In 1550, he informed Gir. Dolphin of his intention to quit Venice in the month of February, and repair to Rome, but to remain there only till the middle of the following May. It seems, however, that this journey was not undertaken till 1558, as appears by one of his letters to Fr. Coccio, at the latter end of that year, in which he mentions having passed about two months of the preceding summer at Rome.

His ill health even from his youth had frequently interrupted his literary labours. In 1554, he was attacked with a tertian ague, succeeded by a severe complaint in his eyes, with which he was long afflicted, nor was he entirely cured till 1559, by the skill of Gabr. Falloppe. In 1555, when his sight was somewhat restored, he went to Bologna, to see his brother Anthony, who had been obliged to quit Venice on account of some affair of which the particulars are unknown, but which Paulus Manutius calls "juventutis erratum." Being in ill health, when he set out on his journey, he found himself much worse on his arrival at Bologna, and was obliged to remain a long time in that city, where he was earnestly solicited to fix his future residence.

In 1556, Feder. Badoaro, one of the most distinguished senators in the republic of Venice, formed the project of founding in his own house an academy, the plan of which was so vast, that though conceived and carried into effect by an opulent individual, the authority of a sovereign was necessary to render it durable. This academy was styled "Academia Veneziana," and also "della Fama," because its device was a figure of fame, with these words: "Io volo al ciel per riposarmi in Dio." This academy was composed of about a hundred of the most learned men in every branch of science; and was formed nearly on the same plan as the National Institute of France, with the exception of the improvements, resulting from the progress of knowledge,

knowledge, and the new direction of ideas.

Paulus Manutius was professor of eloquence in this academy, and had also the direction of its press, which was entirely furnished with new founts cast from his own matrixes; and he had under his direction several other printers, one of whom was Domenico Bevilacqua. During the years 1558 and 1559, this press issued fifteen editions, none of which are voluminous; they were only the prelude to many more considerable labours.

Such an establishment, composed of the most learned men in Italy, excited great expectations. Sovereigns were desirous of honouring it with their protection, and of granting to it various privileges. The academy, however, was of very short continuance; in the year 1562, no trace of it remained, and its short existence would scarcely be recollected, but for the books which issued from its press, under the care and direction of Paulus Manutius.

Disengaged from the attention which this press required, he received in March 1561, letters from Cardinal Seripandi, who informed him of the earnest desire of Pope Pius IV. to have the sacred volumes and the works of the fathers published with care and exactness, "vel hominum incuria, vel improbitate corruptos:" also that his holiness, looking towards him, invited him to undertake this important concern. The project was not a new one. Since the year 1539, two learned Cardinals, Marcello Cervino and Aless. Farnese, had conceived the idea of establishing at Rome a magnificent press; they had chosen Antonio Blado of Asola, to superintend it, who was come to Venice to obtain from Paulus Manutius founts of his beautiful letter.

The conditions which were proposed to Paulus Manutius by the sovereign pontiff, were equally advantageous and honourable. He could not, however, immediately determine to accept them, since nothing had been further from his intentions, than to abandon his country, his family, and favourite studies. After some hesitation, however, he accepted the propositions of the pope, upon the conditions mentioned by Cardinal Seripandi. The expences of his journey and of the removal of the printing utensils were to be defrayed by his holiness, and, according to Zeno, his annual salary was to be about 600 crowns, though according to one of his own letters only 500. He repaired to Rome about the month of August 1561. The first publications from this new press were to be the Bible in Latin, and the works of St. Cyprian: but from numerous obstacles they were delayed; the latter did not appear till 1563, and the Bible at the end of twenty-eight years, in 1590. Paulus Manutius opened the press by a small work written by Cardinal Polo, "De Concilio, et de Reformatione Angliae," 1562, 4to. which is now very scarce. Several other works of little importance succeeded this volume, till 1564, when he appears to have kept his press constantly employed. The edition of St. Cyprian was executed with the attention which it deserved; several excellent manuscripts were sought and carefully consulted; and many important unpublished pieces were printed with it. He likewise undertook to translate into better Latin the catechism of the Council of Trent; the doctrinal parts of which had been at first entrusted to three theologians. He printed it in 1556, folio, and several times afterwards in 8vo and 4to. both at Rome and at Venice. Many excellent editions successively occupied his presses, the Epistles of Jerome, Salvinius, and some other works. These continued labours were not suitably rewarded. During the life of Paul IV. Manutius had no absolute reason to complain; if he was not enabled to enrich himself, he could at least comfortably support his family; but, after the death of this pontiff, his situation was exceedingly distressing; he found considerable difficulty in obtaining his salary: his health being much impaired, increased his afflictions, and made him wish to return to his own country. At length in September 1570, after having passed nine years at Rome, where he had surmounted many difficulties and suffered many anxieties, without reaping any advantage, he quitted that city. During his continuance at Rome his press at Venice was not unemployed. Many editions were annually published, among which were several of his own; and latterly it had been conducted by Aldus, his son, with an attention far beyond his years.

Having at length quitted Rome, after an illness of nine months, and ardently desiring the restoration of his health, Paulus Manutius did not engage in the cares of his office, but sought that repose in the country, which he so much needed. He first retired to Piove del Sacco; and in October 1571, he resolved to make an excursion in Italy. He visited Genoa, Reggio,

Reggio, and Milan, where he passed the winter in the society of Bart. Capra, and of Otaviano Ferrari, to whom he was united by the ties of friendship. Though his health was impaired he could not renounce his former studies, and the time which was not passed with his two friends, was devoted to his Commentary on the Orations of Cicero. In May 1572, he returned to Venice, which he soon quitted for Rome, for the purpose of bringing home his daughter, but where he was induced again to stay by the liberality of Gregory XIII. Surrounded by his books, and finding in the midst of a populous city all the advantages of solitude, he there continued his commentary, and suffered no abatement of his studies, but that which his constant state of ill health required. In three months he completed his commentaries on six orations; those for Ligarius and Dejotarus afterwards engaged his attention. The commentary upon the oration for Archias, was printed separately at Rome, apud Josephum de Angelis, 1572, with a preface by Paulus Manutius inscribed to G. Boncompagno.

In February 1573, his daughter married a young man of good family, who had gained some reputation in the profession of the law. Paulus Manutius had now apparently only to enjoy the repose which he had so long desired. Kindly received and greatly esteemed in the first city in the world, then the centre and the seat of learning, having only his favourite studies and his friends to engage his thoughts, residing with his son-in-law and his daughter, whom he tenderly loved, nothing was wanting to complete his felicity but the certainty of a continuance for some years of this kind of life, so suitable to his inclinations. This happiness was denied; from the month of September 1573, the year of his daughter's marriage, his health evidently declined. Three months after he thought himself better; but great weakness remained, and a violent head-ache, which at times deprived him of the use of speech. Different remedies were applied, but his illness increased so rapidly, that he died April 6, 1574. He was interred without any inscription in the church of the Dominicans. He had lived sixty-one years, nine months, and twenty-one days. He expired in the arms of his son, who on the first intimation of his father's alarming state, had quitted Venice with the hope of returning with him to that city, where he would be better enabled to pay him the necessary attentions; but he only arrived in time to receive his last breath.

Such were the life and death of Paulus Manutius, the honour of his family and of his art; universally regretted, because he was universally esteemed. He was in great favour with the rich and powerful, but derived very little benefit from their patronage, of which, however, during his whole life, he received continual assurances.

His literary productions are numerous, and in particular remarkable for their pure and elegant diction, formed upon the style of Cicero, which he made his constant study; as well as for their erudition and justness of criticism, "argutum judicii acumen," by which he is eminently distinguished from the multitude of editors and commentators. Among the principal are, the collection of his Latin Letters and Prefaces, which rank among the very best modern writings in that language; his Italian Letters; Commentaries on Cicero's Epistles, Rhetorical, and Philosophical works, and on his Orations; Notes on Virgil; four treatises of Roman Antiquities, viz. De Legibus, De Senatu, De Comitiis, and De Civitate Romana. He also translated the Philippics of Demosthenes, and wrote other treatises which accompanied some of his editions.

THE LIFE OF

ALDUS THE YOUNGER,

THE SON OF PAULUS.

ALDUS the eldest son of Paulus Manutius was born February 13, 1547; his father, who earnestly desired to make him a skilful and learned printer, paid the greatest attention to his education. The genius of the younger Aldus unfolded itself at a very early period, and promised that he would even excel his father and grand-father. At the age of eleven years, he published a work, probably not entirely his own, called, "Eleganze della lingua Toscana e Latina." This work met with very great success; it was twice printed in 1558, again in the following year, and has appeared several times since, with additions and corrections. He continued his labours with a perseverance truly astonishing. In 1561, at the age of fourteen, his "Orthographiæ Ratio," was published. This valuable work furnished an excellent system of Latin Orthography, derived from monuments, inscriptions, medals and manuscripts. Aldus being sent for to Rome by his father in 1562, profitably employed

employed the time which he passed in that city, by visiting its libraries and museums. He neglected none of the ancient monuments with which that city abounds, knowing the study of them to be so necessary in those pursuits which engaged his attention, and particularly in rendering valuable his work on orthography. After the appearance of this work, Dausquius, Cellarius and other learned men, wrote upon the same subject; but they have not superseded the work of Aldus, which indeed is amongst the most useful of his various publications.

In 1563, during the stay of Aldus at Rome, a Sallust with notes and fragments collected by him, appeared from his father's press. He prefixed a dedication to the Jesuits of that city, which, however, is not found in some copies, dated from Venice 1563. Paulus Manutius beheld with the most lively satisfaction, that literary pursuits engaged the attention of his son at so early an age; which, at the same time that they reflected upon him much honour, were laying the foundation of his future greatness, and preserving him from the evils inseparable from idleness and dissipation.

At what time Aldus returned to Venice is unknown, but certainly several years before his father, who, as we have seen, continued at Rome till 1570, during which period the press at Venice, which was in a great measure under the direction of Aldus, produced few new works; it was principally engaged in reprinting those which had before issued from the Aldine press. In 1571, Aldus published a "Velleius Paterculus,"* which his family had not yet printed, and which Fr. Asulanus, at the time that the first edition was printed at Bâsle in 1520 by Beatus Rhenanus, ignorantly believed to be a modern work, or one posterior to the time of Augustus. In his preface to Livy 1518, he thus expresses himself: "Basilecnes impressores aliud genus sceleris commiserunt: hi enim historiam quandam rerum Romanarum sub nomine Paterculi ediderunt, cum nihil fere Latinum in ea legatur quod Augusti tempora redoleat, quibus illum floruisse aiunt."

In the year 1572, Aldus married Francesca Lucrezia of the family of the Giunti of Florence, a branch of which had been a long time established at Venice, and there exercised the art of printing with considerable reputation. In 1574, having, by the death of his father, become proprietor of the press, which he had for some time solely conducted, Aldus did not abandon his private pursuits, and in 1575 he published "Le Locutioni dell' Epistole di Cicerone," 8vo. "Epitome Orthographiæ," 8vo. and also in the following year a Commentary upon Horace's Art of Poetry, and a small but learned volume, "De Quaesitis per Epistolam," in which he discusses thirty questions of antiquity; which dissertations have since been reprinted in several collections.

About this time he was chosen professor of belles lettres, and reader in the schools of the chancery, where young men were instructed, who aspired to offices of state in the republic. In 1580, he reprinted his "Eleganze," &c. with many additions.

A short journey to Milan, which he undertook in 1582, where he was kindly received by Cardinal Charles Borromeo, gave him an opportunity of forming a friendship with Goselini, who, in one of his letters, says, that when Aldus quitted him, he went to Ferrara, where he saw the unfortunate Torq. Tasso in the most deplorable condition, "non per lo senno, del quale gli parve al lungo ragionare ch'egli ebbe seco, intero e sano, ma per la nudezza e fame, ch'egli pativa prigione, e privo della sua liberta," &c.

In 1583, Aldus published his complete edition of Cicero in 10 vols. folio, with very ample commentaries. This is the most voluminous work that has appeared from this press; but it must not be supposed that it was the production of one year. Since 1578, several of the works of Cicero had been successively printed in folio, and in 1583, Aldus completed in four volumes his philosophical and oratorical works, which alone were wanting, and gave new titles to six other volumes in order to form a complete and uniform edition.

His professorship of eloquence and of the belles lettres at Venice, could not fail to attract a number of auditors, among whom were some young Venetian noblemen, for whose use he drew up a small treatise, entitled "Il Perfetto Gentilhuomo," which he printed in 1584, nearly at the time that he was deprived of

* In this edition of Velleius Paterculus Aldus widely departed from the just and laudable practice of his predecessors of publicly acknowledging the aid which they received from others. The learned Puteanus gave to Aldus his notes on this author, from which he took as much only as he thought fit, and gave it to the world as his own.

of the employment of secretary to the senate.

These various occupations, and the small income which his press, though it had latterly declined, still afforded, would have enabled him to live respectably in his own country, had not the hope of better fortune, determined him in 1585, to quit his house and his printing office, and to bid his country an eternal adieu. C. Sigonio who had so long been professor of eloquence at Bologna, died the preceding year, and the Bolognians were desirous that Aldus should be his successor. Advantageous offers were made and at length accepted. The first of his "Lettere Volgari," dated May 25th, 1585, addressed to Monsig. Gio. Angelo Papio de Salerne, who had greatly exerted himself on this occasion, proves that at this period he was already at Bologna.

The last work which he published at Venice, was his collection entitled "Locutioni di Terentio, 1585, 8vo. an author whom he had long and attentively studied; and the first which appeared at Bologna, was a Commentary upon the Ode of Horace, "De Laudibus Vitæ Rusticæ, 1586, 4to. which he dedicated to Julius, the son of George Contarini.

In the same year he printed in folio very elegantly, "La Vita di Cosimo de' Medici," the first of the grand Dukes of Tuscany, and dedicated it to Philip II. king of Spain. It appears that this work was very much esteemed by Francisco de' Medici, the reigning duke, and son of Cosmo the Great, and that Aldus was indebted to its publication for the offer which this prince made him of the professorship of belles-lettres in the University of Pisa, an offer which was accompanied by so many advantageous conditions, that he thought it not prudent to refuse it. But he had scarcely accepted this appointment, when he received an invitation not less honourable from Rome; it was a nomination to the professorship which had so long been enjoyed with deserved renown by the famous Marc. Ant. Muretus, who had been his own and his father's faithful friend, and who died in June 1585, in his sixtieth year. But Aldus, determining to continue at Pisa, refused the offer of the Romans: yet such was the reputation he had acquired, and so great was the respect paid to his talents and person, that, notwithstanding his refusal, his name was inserted in their list of professors and the vacant chair was not supplied by any other person.

In April 1587, he quitted Bologna, repaired to Florence, and from thence to Pisa, where he took the degree of Doctor "in utroque jure," and in November following he delivered the funeral oration on Francisco, Duke of Tuscany, who died the preceding October. This has been printed under the title: "Oratio de Francisci Medices Magni Etruriæ Ducis laudibus, habita ab Aldo Manuccio in augustissima aede Pisana XII. Kal. Decembris, 1587, 4to."

About this time, he was received into the Academy at Florence, and was invited to make a public harrangue, at the ensuing carnival, which he did on the 28th of February 1588, in the hall of the Medici. This oration has also been printed.

In the following autumn he passed the holidays at Lucca, that he might be enabled to collect the necessary materials for the Life of the famous Castruccio Castracani, who, at the commencement of the 14th century, was only a private individual, but who succeeded in rendering himself the sovereign or rather the tyrant of Lucca and the adjacent country.

His history had been written in Latin by Nic. Tegrimi, and in Italian, by Nic. Machiavelli; but Aldus being dissatisfied with these two works, had for some years meditated the design of writing upon the same subject. With this view, in 1588, he undertook his journey to Lucca, where from the public archives, and from Bernardo Antelminelli, one of the descendants of this family, he received ample and satisfactory documents. With this assistance, he published a history of this extraordinary man, who, by some has been styled a great prince, and by others a perfidious and cruel usurper. It appeared at Rome 1590, under the title: "Le Azioni di Castruccio Castracane degli Antelminelli signore di Lucca, con la genealogia della famiglia, estratta dalla nuova Descrittione d' Italia, di Aldo Manucci."

The professorship at Rome, which had been offered to Aldus in June 1585, had, since his refusal, been suffered to remain vacant, from the hope that he would determine to accept it; at length, after having resided at Pisa about two years and being intreated by his friends and even by Pope Sixtus V. he resolved to accept this office, the emoluments of which were far more considerable, while its celebrity gave him the prospect of extending his reputation. Upon his arrival at Rome the new professor delayed not

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the publication of two small tracts which had been composed some time before. One was: " Instruttione politica di Cicerone scritta in una pistola a Quinto il fratello, nuovamente tradotta in lingua volgare. In Roma, per il Santi e compagni, 1588, 12mo." which work was dedicated to Alessandro di Sangro. The other, contained: " Varie descrittioni di Ville di C. Plinio secondo, volgarizzate da Aldo, a petizione di Camillo Paleotto." The account of these two works was given by Zeno.

Aldus continued the duties of his office, after the death of Sixtus V. which happened in 1590; and his condition was ameliorated under Clement VIII. by whom he was entrusted with the care of the Vatican press, which had been founded under the direction of Domenico Basa, a good Venetian printer, with whom Aldus was to act as fellow-labourer. Zeno observes that during these last years the presses of Aldus at Venice were not inactive, but continued at work, under the direction of Nic. Manassi and other skilful foremen; but it is more probable that this establishment became the exclusive property of Manassi, either in 1585, the year in which Aldus took a final leave of Venice, or a short time after. Indeed the style of Manassi in his prefaces, and the manner in which his correspondence was conducted with learned men, sufficiently prove that he was proprietor and not merely conductor of the press.

In 1592, Aldus published at Rome his " Lettere Volgari, presso il Santi e compagni, 4to." and dedicated them to Lodovico Riccio, a Milanese gentleman. During the five years which preceded his death, Aldus published no new work; his attention was principally directed to his public lectures, and the cares attendant on the Vatican press, the management of which he shared with Domenico Basa. In closing the list of his numerous works, it is necessary to mention one which did not appear till after his death, in 1601, appresso Guglielmo Faeciotto, " Venticinque Discorsi politici sopra Livio della seconda guerra Cartaginese, 8vo." He proposed publishing a revised edition of Plautus, with commentaries, and likewise an accurate Description of Italy, with the outline of every city; a work, which if completely executed, would have been at once a general and particular history.

In the tenth year of his residence at Rome, on the 25th of October 1597, Aldus died at the age of 50 years, eight months and twenty-two days. He was the last of a family that did honour to learning and to the art of printing, and whose reputation will exist whilst one volume shall remain of the many excellent ones which they printed in the course of a century. The younger Aldus had several children, all of whom died in their youth, and left him no posterity but his writings. Being the successor of his father and grand-father, who were men of extraordinary industry and learning, he enjoyed a celebrity, for which he was perhaps as much indebted to the high respect which had been entertained for them, as to his own personal merit. His youth had been brilliant, and the great success which some early literary productions had met with, acquired him a premature reputation, which diverted his attention from the desire of that character, which although less flattering to self-love, would have proved more lasting and secure. He yielded to the pleasure of composition, and neglected the profession which had established the reputation of his father and grandfather. Instead therefore of obtaining, like them, the first rank in the list of printers, he was a writer, excelled by many others far more learned than himself. It must, however, be acknowledged, that circumstances were much more favourable to the success of Aldus the elder, and of Paulus Manutius; the former lived at a period when the best works of ancient literature required only the skilful and laborious hand to preserve them from destruction. With profound knowledge and perseverance, he engaged in the labours of the press, and found the learned world desirous of obtaining his editions. Few ancient writings were left to engage the attention of Paulus Manutius. The stores of Greek literature were nearly exhausted, but the revisal of them had hitherto been neglected, and the numerous editions which he published with important corrections in the text, had an equally favourable reception, with those printed by his father. Their successor, was the younger Aldus, who perhaps considered that he might be more suitably and usefully employed in commenting upon the works which had so frequently been reprinted by his father and grandfather, than in publishing new editions. He was also more celebrated for his industry and research, than for any striking proofs of genius. He possessed the qualities of a man of erudition, rather than those of a man of taste;

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at least his literary labours were deficient in that judgment and feeling, which so eminently distinguished those of Paulus Manutius. The numerous events of his life are proofs, that a certain inconstancy of mind, prevented his being contented for any length of time in one place, and precluded a steady perseverance in the same labours; we have seen him a printer, a secretary to the senate, a professor of the belles-lettres, and successively established at Venice, at Bologna, at Pisa, and at Rome, although he died at an early age. His works are in general those of a learned man, and particularly of a grammarian, one who well understood the subjects which engaged his attention, and the language in which he wrote; but the contrast is great between his style, and that of Paulus Manutius, which was never less correct, and always more elegant.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SCOTTISH SONG.

TUNE.—"*O' a' the airts the win' can blaw.*"

A BONNY lass I dearly like
And feel a fervent flame,
Aft thinkin' on her form I rove
But dinna ken her name.

Luve's darts are in her twa blue een,
Her form is grace itsel';
Whane'er she smiles her beauty's seen
An' mair than I can tell.

A something that I canna name
Comes drizzlin' thro' my bluid,
An' strives for vent thro' a' my frame,
I'm thinkin' it's nae gude.

But I've an inklin' what it's now
It's nae witchcraft ill thing,
But just luve's darts are shootin' thro'
An' that's the verra thing.

What if she'd gie a chidin' frown,
Or cast a jeerin' ee,
Wi' thoughs o' that I'm dizzy grown,
I think 'twad gar me die.

We aukwart glee I'd sing her charms,
An' tout her beauty's fame;
But I maun dumb and dowie be,
I dinna ken her name.

Edinburgh. ALEXANDER SCOTUS.

SONNET, WRITTEN IN YOUTH,

By MISS STARKE.

WHERE are the fancied joys which erst
cou'd show'r
On this young head ineffable delight?
Where are the fancied woes whose freezing
pow'r
The op'ning bloom of happiness cou'd
blight?
Where are those hopes which led me to desire
LOVE'S rosy chain, or GLORY'S proud array?
Awhile they flam'd, a fierce and dang'rous
fire,
Then, like some transient whirlwind, died
away.
Strong-pinion'd FANCY, hence! delude no
more;
My brightest hopes were nought but fragile
glass;
No longer their destruction I'll deplore,
But, of the scatter'd fragments form a
mass;
Which, by the furnace of EXPERIENCE
join'd,
Shall prove henceforth, a mirror for my mind.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A LADY.

By Mr. PENWARNE.

AT sober eve I slow ascend the hill,
And view where glorious sinks the orb of
day,
Gilding the distant track of yonder rill,
That down the valley holds its devious way.

Along whose pleasant banks I oft have stray'd
With ANNA, peerless maid, whose loss I
mourn;
And mark with pleasing pain, amid the shade,
The lingering light still hang upon her urn.

The fairest gem that Nature ever form'd;
The loveliest flower that adorn'd her wreath;
Virtue the brightest that e'er bosom warm'd;
Lie in the sullen cold embrace of Death.

Yet NATURE mourns not—not for ANNA
fall
Those pearly tears that glitter on the
ground:
Unheedful she to sorrow's gentle call,
Unmov'd, pursues her fix'd eternal round.

Yet not unheeded, let her lessons pour,
Sweet consolation with her ever dwells;
Observe her well in every varying hour,
And this important truth she ever tells,

"*All things have end, but to begin again.*—
"The babbling brook which seems not to
return,
"But hastens headlong to the boundless
main;
"Rais'd by the sun shall fill again its urn.

"Ripe

" Ripe for the sickle, see yon smiling plain;
" Gay in her waving vest of yellow corn.
" Know pensive mortal, that the golden grain,
" Perish'd in earth, ere it again was born.
The sun itself, now sunk beneath the wave,
Again shall light this world—again shall rise;
And from the ocean spring, as from his grave,
And run his course of glory in the skies.

THE DAYS THAT ARE GONE.

By Mr. TOMLINS,

OF SHREWSBURY.

THE sun was departed, the mild zephyr blowing,
Bore over the plain the perfume of the flowers,
In soft undulations the streamlet was flowing;
And calm Meditation led forward the hours.
I struck the full chord, and the ready tear started,
I sung of an exile, forlorn, broken-hearted;
Like him from my bosom all joy is departed,
And sorrow has stol'n from the lyre all its powers.

I paus'd on the strain, when fond memory tenacious,
Presented the form I must ever esteem,
Retrac'd scenes of pleasure, alas! how fallacious
Evanescent all, all, as the shades of a dream;
Yet still as they rush'd thro' oppress'd recollection
The silent tear fell, and the pensive reflection,
Immers'd my sad bosom in deeper dejection;
On which cheering Hope scarcely glances a beam.

In vain into beauty all Nature is springing,
In vain smiling Spring does its blossoms unfold,
In vain round my cot the wing'd choristers singing.
When each soft affection is dormant and cold,
As the merchant is sad, when bereav'd of his treasure,
So slow beats my heart, and so languid its measure
So dreary, so lonely, a stranger to pleasure,
Around it Affliction her mantle hath roll'd.

But meek resignation supporting the spirit,
Unveils a bright scene to the uplifted eye;
A scene which the patient and pure shall inherit;
Where hearts bleed no more, and the tear shall be dry.
There souls which on earth in each other delighted,
By friendship, by honor, by virtue united,
Shall meet, and their pleasures no more shall be blighted,
But perfect and pure as their love be their joy.

IMITATION OF A BEAUTIFUL ODE OF SAPPHO,

Φαινεται μοι κηνος ισος θεοισιν &c.

By JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, A.B.

THE youth who sees thee sweetly smile,
And fondly listens all the while,
Just like the Gods is he;
And, as thy numbers smoothly flow,
His breast with love begins to glow,
As close he sits by thee.

'Twas this that rais'd, with subtile art,
The fever of my jealous heart,
And wither'd every grace;
For while I view'd, in transports tost,
My roseate charms were gone, were lost,
The dimple of my face.

Ah! while I gaz'd, my colour fled,
A paleness o'er my cheeks was spread,
The livid hue of death;
Swift stole within a subtile flame,
That fast consum'd my vital frame,
The just-expiring breath.

Cold chilling damps around me grew,
My trembling limbs were chill'd with dew,
My eyes forgot to play;
With hollow sounds my ears were thrill'd,
My breast with languor then was fill'd*,
I fainted, died away.

Bigods, April, 1808.

IMITATION.

TEMPLE OF GNIDUS.

By JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, A.B.

'TIS lovely Gnidus charms the goddess' sight,
Attracts her presence, and her looks delight,
'Tis there she loves to dwell; celestial queen!
And sport with rapture o'er the Gnidian green:
No more can Paphos now impart delight,
Nor Amathonian groves enchant her sight.
She ne'er descends from proud Olympus' seat,
But e'er she visits Gnidus' soft retreat.
The happy Gnidians, accustom'd to her view,
Ne'er struck with terror, do her presence rue;
Unlike the mortal race with awe inspir'd,
The goddess view, and are with transport fir'd:
Whene'er she comes, from o'er the bending skies,
To charm with raptures her lov'd Gnidians' eyes;
She oft descends, in cloud-like form array'd,
And leads her Gnidians thro' each flow'ry mead.
Her auburn locks with heav'nly odours crown'd,
E'er soft diffuse ambrosial sweets around;
The goddess' presence then is owned by all,
All feel her pow'r, as all obey her call.

* In the original χλωροτέρα δε ποίας ἐμμι.

'Midst Doris' plains, see mantles Gnidus fair,
On which the Gods bestow'd their earliest care
E'er tis adorn'd with mild eternal spring,
E'er flowers blossom, and e'er linnets sing;
With fertile wealth e'er smiles the happy ground,
Each wish is humour'd, is each desire crown'd.
Flocks e'er innumerous o'er the plains are seen,
And frisk and wanton on the verdant green:
The whisp'ring breezes seem alone to blow,
To make all Nature with luxuriance glow;
Alone the flow'rs their brightest beauties yield,
To breathe their perfume o'er the enamel'd field.
Here warbling choristers attune their song,
Trees seem list'ning, as they their notes prolong:
And oft, you'd say, the woods themselves they sing;
And with one soft harmonious echo ring.
E'er limpid streams remurmur thro' the scene,
While cooling zephyrs play along the green:
The Sun's mild lustre beams on all around,
See flowers rise, and verdure deck the ground.
The air too breathes with true voluptuous fire,
The sense to charm, and all the soul inspire*.

Bigods, May, 1808.

TRANSLATION OF THE FIRST ELEGY OF TIBULLUS.

LET others grasp of shining gold a heap,
Or their well-cultivated fields increase;
Altho' the trumpet's clangor banish sleep,
And fears of neighbouring foes allow no peace.
Me Poverty to idler scenes confines,
While my small hearth illumes a feeble blaze;
Content with care to train my curling vines,
And with nice hand the glowing apple raise.
Come smiling Hope, a plenteous harvest yield,
And bid my racy wines in streams o'erflow;
Low I adore the land-mark of the field,
O'er highway stone, where votive chaplets blow.
The choicest fruits the early year can give,
Thou God of rural industry, be thine;
Ceres a spiky crownet shall receive
Of wheat-ears form'd, an off'ring at her shrine.
Plac'd where the garden's liberal stores abound,
Priapus with his hook the birds shall scare;
Ye Lares too, where plenty once was found,
Tho' steril now, display your kindest care.
A calf to bless my numerous herds then bled,
Now a small lamb my tribute must discharge;
Yet o'er the pealing crowd your bounties shed,
A flowing vintage, and a harvest large.
If my low state shou'd fail content to give,
No better wou'd more distant fields supply;
But I was born in rural shades to live,
"And listen to the brook that babbles by."
Nor wou'd I deem it shame the prong to bear,
And goad the ling'ring oxen on their way,
To take the lamb deserted to my care,
Or kidling when its heedless dam's astray.
From my small flock ye thieves, ye wolves refrain,
Let larger herds your depredations rue;
Yearly I purify my shepherd swain,
And gentle Pales with new milk bedew.
Attend ye gods, nor scorn our willing dues,
From frugal board, and earthen dishes paid,
And bowls, such as our swains are wont to use,
Of plastic clay by their fore-fathers made.
No parents' gather'd wealth, no grandsires' hoards
I ask, enough my little farm bestows;
Enough the shelter that my roof affords,
And of m' accustom'd bed the sweet repose.
And there reclin'd to hear the tempest roar,
Securely resting on my fair one's breast,
And sleep while wint'ry storms their torrents pour,
Lull'd by the pattering rain to balmy rest.
Be this my lot, let those who plough the seas,
And brave the storm be rich, it is their due;
Perish the glittering gold, the diamond's blaze,
Ere one fair weeping maid my deeds shall rue.
War, war, be thine, by land or on the main,
May hostile spoils, my friend, thy hall adorn;
I crouch beneath my much-lov'd fair one's chain,
And sit and watch th' unyielding door forlorn.
With thee, my Delia, I cou'd fame despise,
And smile when call'd inactive or supine;
Wouldst thou attend to close my dying eyes,
And clasp my clammy clay-cold hand in thine.
When on the bier my last sad relics rest,
Kisses and tears shall speak my Delia's moan;
Deeply she'll grieve, for in her gentle breast
Dwell not the nerve of steel, the heart of stone.
With tearful eyes each youth my tomb shall leave,
With tearful eyes each virgin home repair;
Yet wound me not sweet maiden in the grave,
Thy roseate cheeks thy glossy ringlets spare.
But now, while fate allows, let Love preside;
Death, wrapt in murky clouds pursues his way,

To

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* L'air ne s'y respire qu'avec la volupté.

To creeping age love's feelings are deny'd,
Nor suit his blandishments with locks of gray.
Then let us bow at laughing Venus' shrine,
Let fun and frolic, jest and joke abound!
A soldier brave in these soft wars I shines;
Ye trumpets, ensigns, quit this peaceful ground!
The wounds in honour's cause, to others bear,
The splendid meed let others too enjoy;
In humble competence I smile at care,
And wealth despise, and penury defy.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE SIXTH BOOK OF THE ÆNEID.

IV. *Tortures of the Damned.*

NOW on the left, beneath a mountain's shade,
The prince a spacious citadel survey'd,
Girt with a triple wall, where, all around,
A flaming river foamed with thundering sound,
Tartarean Phlegethon, and roaring wide
Rolled mighty rocks in its tremendous tide.

A massy gate across the stream appear'd,
On solid adamantine columes rear'd,
Which all the world combin'd, and those that reign
In heav'n's high mansions, would assault in vain.

Where high an iron tow'r ascends in state,
There, night and day, before the enormous gate,
In bloody robe, with eyes that never sleep,
The fury sits, eternal watch to keep.
Deep, dismal, groans, the fatal sound contains,
The savage echoings of inflicted pains;
The crush of steel, and heavy clank of chains.
The infernal noise with horror filled his breast,
While thus the Trojan prince his guide addrest.

"What miserable crimes, oh holy seer,
"What dreadful tortures strike upon mine ear?
"What mean those groans, and that appalling cry?"
Then, thus she said, "Illustrious chief of Troy,
"No holy soul can o'er this threshold go,
"Nor see the abhorred land of sin and woe;
"But when the God that rules the night above
"First made me priestess of the Avernian grove,
"She taught me all the modes of torture, shed
"By heaven's high vengeance on the guilty head.

"Crete's Rhadamanthus fills the gloomy throne
"Of these dire realms, unenvied, and alone.
"On treason's hateful front to him 'tis given
"To guide the thunders of offended heaven.
"Whoe'er on earth hath rioted secure
"In sin, here feels that vengeance, late, but sure,
"Which Jove, insulted, but defers, to shew
"Th' omniscient power that governs all below.
"Armed with immortal wrath, the Fury shakes
"For ever from her hair th' avenging snakes,
"And calls the savage sister-band, to share
"With her the torturing scourge, and office of despair."

Now, with tremendous sound, the sacred gate
Slow on its hinges turned its massy weight.

"See, what a spectre sits, the porch before,
"What form infernal guards the dreadful door?"

"Fierce Hydra lies within those gloomy caves,
("And opens wide her fifty yawning graves,)
"Those caves, whose depth beneath the world above
"Is twice the distance from that world to Jove.

"The Giant-race, which Earth to Titan bore,
"The ancient race which scaled high heaven of yore,
"Hurled by celestial thunders from on high,
"There, rolling in the deepest cavern, lie.

"Neptune's enormous sons, I saw, who strove
"From his vast throne to drive immortal Jove.

"I saw Salmoneus, writhing with his pains,
"Who, monarch once of Elis' fruitful plains,
"Prophan'd the Olympian thunders, and the fire,
("In impious madness) of heaven's awful sire.
"Borne by four steeds, rejoicing in his might,
"Thro' Elis' streets he flashed his torches' light,
"And, with resounding triumph as he rode,
"Claim'd the high honours of th' insulted God.
"Madman! with brass and sounding steeds who strove
"To mock the thundering clouds that crash above,
"And the inimitable fires of Jove!
"But, vailed in night's impenetrable shrowd,
"The almighty Father thundered from his cloud;
"No flaming torch or glittering brass he sent,
"But the fierce lightnings of the firmament.
"Struck by his bolt, the self-erected God
"Fell from his lofty seat to Pluto's deep abode.

"Tityus I saw, whom earth's all-fostering womb
"Brought forth, there fixed by fate's relentless doom.

" O'er nine vast leagues the unwieldy giant lay,
" While the fierce vulture, fastening on her prey,
" For ever his immortal liver tore,
" His growing entrails gnawed, and drank his gore;
" Fixed in his heart her seat, and there remains
" To feast her thirsty beak with everlasting pains.
" Why should my tongue Ixion's woes relate,
" The Lapithæ, or bold Pirithoüs' fate,
" O'er whom the rocks black shade for ever spreads,
" In hideous ruin trembling o'er their heads?
" The feast, prepared in oriental state,
" The couch, in gilded pomp, before them wait,
" While the relentless Fury round them stands,
" And guards the banquet from their eager hands,
" And, as they draw the tempting vision near,
" Darts forth her flaming torch, and thunders in their ear.
" Here lay, expecting direful torments, those
" Who held, in life, their brethren as their foes,
" Who drove their aged parents from the door,
" Whose fraud deceived, or force oppress'd the poor,
" And that vast tribe, whose selfish harden'd breast,
" The love-destroying thirst of gold possess'd,
" And those who died in foul adultery ta'en,
" And those in treacherous arms and base rebellion slain.
" Seek not their various punishments to know,
" Their different fates, and torturing modes of woe.
" Some roll for ever the rebounding stone;
" Some on the wheel's eternal motion groan.
" Unhappy Theseus sits in silence there,
" For ever sits, upon his rocky chair.
" There, the most miserable Phlegyas laid,
" With warning voice cries loudly through the shade,
" (A dreadful witness!) 'Every mortal hear!
" Learn justice! and the heavenly powers revere!'
" This wretch enslaved his native land for gold,
" By that his country's honour'd laws were sold.
" With love incestuous this his daughter press'd.
" All dared some monstrous crime, and what they dar'd possess'd.
" Not tho' I had an hundered different tongues,
" An hundred mouths, and adamantine lungs,
" Could I each various form of guilt and woe
" By man atchiev'd, and heav'n inflicted, shew."

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

ALMATEO.

A VERY pretty girl who was blind of the right eye, had a brother blind of the left. Upon these circumstances Almateo wrote the following distich.

Blande puer! lumen quod habes concede sorori;
Sic tu cæcus Amor! sic erit illa Venus.

It is a most elegant thought and would not have disgraced the pen of an Ovid or a Catullus.

WHITFIELD.

This remark is very admirable. When some gentlemen blamed Mr. Whitfield for having set the hymns which were sung in his chapel to profane tunes, he made the following smart repartee: Would you wish, gentlemen, that the Devil should keep all the good tunes to himself.

SIR THOMAS ROBINSON.

Sir T. R. was a very tall and thin man. He one day asked Lord Chesterfield to make some verses on him. His Lordship instantly made the following distich:

Unlike my subject now shall be my song,
It shall be witty, and it sha'n't be long.

FOOTE.

Foote was extremely happy in repartee. Lord Sandwich once said to him, " Foote, you will certainly die of some bad disorder, or be hanged some day." That, indeed, I may, my Lord, replied Foote, if I embrace either your Lordship's mistresses, or your Lordshsp's principles.

SOBIESKI, KING OF POLAND.

When the Turks besieged Vienna, as the King of Poland mounted his horse to succour that town, his Queen looked him in the face, burst into tears, and embraced a young child she had in her arms. When the King addressed her in the following manner: " Madam, what is the cause of your tears?" She answered him, " Sire, I lament that this infant is not in a state capable of following

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ing you as the rest of your subjects are." Immediately after the King addressing himself to a messenger that was standing near him, said, "Tell the Pope, that you saw me on horseback, and that Vienna is released." When he had raised the siege, he wrote to the Pope, "I came, I saw, but God conquered." Alluding to Cæsar's expression of "Veni, Vidi, Vici."

THE DILEMMA OF PROTAGORAS.

Protagoras maintained that all is illusion and that there is no such thing as truth. But Aristotle refuted him by the following dilemma: "Your proposition is true or false; if it is false, then you are answered; if true, then there is something true, and your proposition fails."

CARDINAL MAZARINE.

Cardinal Mazarine said to Villeroi a few days before his death, which happened in the year of our Lord 1661; "Villeroi, in the state in which I am at present, we do many things which, were we in health, we should not even think of doing." The day after he saw Monsieur the King's (Lewis 14th) brother, and had a long conference with him. He afterwards found out that the Cardinal had not told him one single word of truth.

THEODORE BEZA.

He died at Geneva, in 1605. He had been married three times, on which subject Stephen Paynier wrote the following lines:

Uxores ego tres vario sum tempore nactus,
Cum juvenis, tum vir factus, et inde senex;
Propter opus prima est validis mihi juncta sub armis,
Altera propter opes, tertia propter opem.

FROM PIECES INTERESSANTES ET PEU CONNUES.

George II. on his return to London, after the battle of Dettingen, could with difficulty bear the sight of Lord Stair. He could not forgive his Lordship's reproaching him for the danger which threatened the English army, in case the King had obstinately persisted in leaving it in the camp which it occupied, and where it would have been completely defeated, if the Duke de Grammont by his rashness had not saved it. Lord Stair, as proud as he was skilful in war, having soon perceived the King's dislike, and being little disposed to bear the shame of a formal disgrace, was on the point of retiring to his estate in Scotland, when he received the following letter.

"MY LORD,

"Your bravery is well known: but will you have the courage to go, to-morrow night, to the entrance of Somerset-house, where you will meet one who (if you dare follow him) will conduct you to a part of the town not much frequented, but where you will find one who is impatient to see you, and to discover secrets which are of more importance than you imagine, and which cannot be disclosed in a letter. If you are afraid this should be a plot on your purse, bring nothing valuable about you."

We may conceive his Lordship's surprise at the reading of this note. At first he took it for a trick of some secret enemy; or some affair of gallantry, the heroine of which had probably her reasons for so acting: however he determined to go. He therefore, after providing himself with a sword and a brace of good pistols, went to Somerset-house, and found there a man, who, without speaking, made him a sign to follow him: after walking for about an hour, they came into a street almost empty, where the conductor knocked at the door of a small old house: when it was opened, he said, Walk in, my Lord, and the door was shut upon them. The intrepid nobleman, holding his sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, went up the staircase and entered a room; the furniture of which seemed very ancient. "Come in, my Lord, (said a faint voice issuing from a bed) come in, you have nothing to fear: pray sit down in the chair near my bed, and we will converse together." Very well, said Lord S.; but make haste and tell me the reason of this odd adventure. You are hasty, my Lord, but have patience: lay down your arms; take that seat, and come and look at me." His Lordship, surprised at such authoritative commands, to which he was little accustomed, got up, took the lamp, went to the bed, and remained stupified at the sight of an old man, pale and thin, with a long white beard, and whose eyes were instantly fixed upon him. "Look at me, my Lord," said he, "I am still alive, I owe to you the only true pleasure I have tasted these many, many years. Age and misfortunes have they entirely effaced the marks of one who is nearly related to you, and who is delighted to find in you features which are most dear to him?" His Lordship, still more astonished, looked at the old man, and unable to account for the different emotions which agitated him, spoke not a word. "Stoop," said the old man, "and you will find under my bed a box which contains papers capable of amply repairing the losses which your family has suffered by the civil wars."

His

His Lordship having placed the box on the bed, sat down again on the chair. "Here, my Lord," said the old man, "here are copies of the sales of three of the principal seats belonging to your ancestors, which your great grandfather sold, or rather pretended to sell, during the troubles. Here are also the letters of the pretended buyers, by which you may immediately recover the estates on your arrival in Scotland. Precautions have been taken to prevent any disputes." What was his Lordship's astonishment when he saw these three contracts of estates, which he knew formerly belonged to his house: "Ah!" cried he with transport, "Ah! who are you, respectable and benevolent old man, to whom I owe more than to my own father? speak, I beg of you! favor me with the name of so generous a benefactor in whom I am so singularly interested, and whose days heaven seems to have prolonged, that he may find in me, the most tender and respectable of friends, and the most grateful of men!" "Leave me, my dear Lord," said the old man, in haste, "I am too weak to bear a longer coversation, leave me, I beg; take that box and bid adieu to an old man, who thinks himself less unfortunate since he has had the happiness of holding you in his arms." "Ah! whoever you are," said Lord S. "and whatever reasons you may have to conceal the name of so generous a man, can you have the cruelty to oblige me to obey you? To abandon you in such a situation, without friends, without help, without —." "Stop, my Lord! it is with pleasure I see in you such generous sentiments; but know that your friend (since you think him worthy of that title) however unfortunate he may be in other respects, is still free from want; therefore, if you wish to oblige me, leave me, my Lord, instantly; nay, do more, and believe me I have a right to demand it: swear to me that you will never come here again, nor ever search after me, unless I send for you." His Lordship seeing by his tone of voice that he would not be refused, promised to obey him; once more embraced him, and then left him with tears in his eyes. On his return home he immediately opened the box, and found a great number of papers which he judged would be of great use to him. Next morning, as he was preparing (notwithstanding his promise) to return to the old man, he was suddenly stopped by the following letter, sealed with his own arms, and to his extreme surprise, signed George Stair.

"Do not return to me, my dear Lord, for you will not find me. If it had been only to tell you who I am, that is, your great grand-father, who has so long been supposed dead, and who justly deserved to be so; I should not have opposed your just desire of knowing your benefactor; but the consequences which I foresaw of so interesting a scene, too much so for my weak age to bear, made me dread to satisfy your curiosity, upon circumstances, which far from offering to you so dear and respectable a relation as you imagined, would only have shewn to you a wretch—a monster less worthy of pity than horror!

"My father died a few months after my birth; my mother soon followed him; I was left to the care of an aunt, sister to my father, who brought me up so tenderly that (though she was the cause of my crime) I still retain the most grateful remembrance of her in my heart. I was scarce seventeen, when, struck with indignation, at seeing my countrymen armed against their lawful Sovereign, I formed the design of tendering to King Charles I. the offer of my fortune and sword: but what was my astonishment when at disclosing my intention to my good aunt, I saw her trembling lift her hands to heaven, and look at me with a kind of horror. Surprised and afflicted at the state she was in, and turning with impatience to know the reason, "You force me then to tell you," cried she, bursting into tears, "know then that the Prince you are so desirous of serving, is the author of my shame and of your father's death. I was about fifteen, and among the attendants who waited on his mother, when the wretch, imposing on my age and credulity, by the most sacred oaths, contrived to seduce me—in short, I was ruined. The perfidious Prince, soon after, went to Spain, in hopes of marrying the Infanta. I should have been entirely lost, if your father had not come to London: to him I was obliged to own my misfortune and the consequences which I dreaded. That dear brother, afflicted even to tears, ran immediately to the Queen, obtained permission to take me away, and sent me to one of his seats near Edinburgh, where I remained till I was perfectly recovered. Alas! (added she) I was doomed to see him no more. The grief which he conceived for my undoing, soon killed him; and his worthy

wife,

wife, who after bringing you into the world, survived only a month. Such, my dear nephew, were the secrets and deplorable motives which reduced me to that obscurity in which I have since lived, and of which you are alone acquainted. Judge now, my friend, if after the care I have taken of your infancy, and the education I have procured you, say, can you devote your fortune and arms to the author of so many calamities, to a barbarian who has carried death into the breasts of your parents, and into mine eternal remorse?" No! cried I, by God! no! the wretch is unworthy of life, and he shall die by my hand! To tell you, my Lord, by what means as refined as dangerous, my fury against the King continually increasing, was at last able to fulfil my revenge and execrable oath; to tell you all the events, and the excess of remorse which soon followed my crime, would be now too grievous in my weak state to relate. Be satisfied with knowing, that you may abhor me as much as I detest myself; *that the executioner of King Charles I. who appeared on the scaffold under a Mask, was in fact no other than your unworthy too guilty great-grandfather, Sir George Stair.*"

From 1649 (when Charles I. was beheaded) and 1743 (when the battle of Dettinghen was fought) there is an interval of 94 years. On a supposition that Sir George Stair was 20 years old when he committed his crime, his age in 1743 must have been 114 years.

The anonymous author of these Memoirs, adds; that whatever were the emotions of Lord Stair at reading this letter, his first care was to look for the street and house where he had seen his great grand-father; but finding the house empty, he had learnt from the neighbours that it had only been occupied since eight days; that it was never known by whom; that since the preceding night the servants had abandoned it, furnished as it was; that they could not tell of whom the tenant held the house; the proprietor being long since settled in America.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ADDRESS *to the* BOARD *of* AGRICULTURE, *by* SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART. *the* PRESIDENT, *at the* CONCLUSION *of the* SESSION, *on the 7th of* JUNE, 1808.

GENTLEMEN,

IN conformity to the usual practice, at the termination of the meetings of the Board for the year, I now beg leave to submit to your consideration a short detail, of the various particulars which have principally occupied our attention, during the session about to terminate, and which it is impossible to reflect on for a moment, without a deep conviction of the many public advantages which must necessarily be derived from this institution.

1. *County Reports.*—The idea of ascertaining the agricultural state of every district in the kingdom, and of printing each survey, according to one uniform model, is the greatest undertaking ever attempted by any institution; and though carried on with funds extremely inadequate to such an attempt, yet it is at last in a fair way of being happily accomplished; all the counties in England will be completed in the course of this year. Several will remain to be done in Scotland, for the execution of which, fit persons can be procured, as soon as adequate funds are obtained for that purpose. In the course of this year, five Reports have been already printed, and eight transmitted to the Board in a state ready for publication; so that the progress has been considerable, and the termination of this most important undertaking, by which so large a proportion of the funds of the Board has hitherto been absorbed, is probably at no great distance.

The advantages to be derived from these Reports, are universally recognized in foreign countries; for the same plan has been already adopted in France and Russia, and will probably be imitated in every other civilized country. A letter has lately been received from a celebrated agriculturist in France, in which he states his opinion, "that such a measure is the most useful that can be undertaken, for bringing, in a short space of time, agriculture to a high degree of perfection."* Indeed the information furnished by the various reports and communications

* The French expressions are, "Je crois que ce travail est le plus utile de tous ceux qu'on peut entreprendre, pour amener, dans un très court espece de temps, l'agriculture à un grand degré de perfection.

munications published by the Board, far exceeds what is generally apprehended. Dr. Coventry, professor of agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, who, from his situation, is led to examine every work connected with the subjects on which he lectures, has recently declared, "that in these late reports and publications, there is detailed more useful and distinct information, on various branches of agriculture, and on rural concerns in general, than was in print before these were drawn up."* What then may not be expected, when all these reports are completed, for little more than one half of them were printed, when this idea of their merit and utility was formed by Dr. Coventry!

II. *Machinery.*—There is no object to which the Board can direct its attention, of more importance than to improve the machinery employed in agriculture. In many cases, by such improvements, the same quantity of work can be better executed, or can be performed by fewer horses, and consequently at a cheaper rate. By such means, therefore, the increasing price of human labour, and, as a necessary consequence, a higher price for human food, can best be counteracted. The improvements in machines transmitted to the Board, within these few months past, are numerous and important. Among these are to be enumerated, 1. Mr. Andrews's Expanding Axle-tree, by which the breadth of various descriptions of carriages employed in husbandry, may be altered at pleasure; also a waggon invented by the same mechanic, so well constructed, that it can turn in almost any situation, and can be drawn in any direction; consequently, is peculiarly well calculated for narrow lanes, for drawing timber out of forests, and would probably be of singular utility in another department, namely, in conveying artillery. 2. An Auger, said to have been invented in North America, on an ingenious principle, which clears itself, and which will probably be found applicable to Mr. Elkington's mode of draining, and other agricultural purposes. 3. Garnet's Patent System, made at Bristol, by which the friction in churns, and other agricultural instruments, is greatly reduced.† 4. A Gorse Mill, used on the late Lord Penrhyn's estate in Wales, by which furze is bruised in such a manner, that horses and cows can eat it with pleasure; and with such a machine, where furze can be had from waste grounds, it must be a valuable resource for cattle, more especially in times of scarcity. 5. An Improved Thrashing-mill, invented by Mr. Moodie, an ingenious mechanic near Edinburgh, at a price which will not exceed 60*l.* which is uncommonly strong, will require but little repair, takes up but little space, and by means of which, two horses will thrash a considerable quantity of any species of grain, without working harder than if they were at plough: and, 6. A Swing Plough, made on the principles recommended by Mr. Jefferson of America, by the late Mr. Macdougall, whose merits, in the department of agricultural mechanism are so universally acknowledged, and which bids fair to bring that valuable instrument of husbandry to all the perfection of which it is capable.*

III. *Domestic productions.*—The political situation of Europe at this time, the convulsed state of its commercial relations, and the general combination of the Continent against these kingdoms, must necessarily be productive of circumstances, in some respect unfavourable to the agriculture, and in other respects to the commerce, of the country. Among the Agricultural productions which the war has tended to depreciate, that of long wool is one of the most important, and the fall in its price has been considerable. An ingenious farmer, (Mr. Whitworth, near Doncaster), was thence led to try, how far such wool might be made applicable to the making of sacking, of ropes, and a variety of other articles, and the plan is likely to be successful; in particular there is reason to believe, that wool will be found peculiarly well adapted to be employed in making cots or hammocks for our seamen, not being so liable to take fire. Tents made of wool, also, must be better calculated for resisting wet, than when canvas is used for that purpose. By these means,

* See Discourses explanatory of the Object, and Plan of the Course of Lectures on Agriculture and Rural Economy, by Dr. Coventry, 1 vol. octavo, printed at Edinburgh, 1808, p. 187.

† A churn thus improved, may be seen at the Board of Agriculture.

* Under this general head may be mentioned, the whalebone sieves, and nets for confining sheep, invented by Mr. Bowman, which are evidently much more durable, and in other respects are greatly to be preferred, to any article of the same sort in now in use. It is certainly desirable also, by increasing the consumption of whalebone; to promote our fisheries, which, like other branches of domestic industry, cannot be too much incouraged.

a double

a double object may be attained; that of increasing the value of our own productions, and of diminishing the consumption of articles imported from a country now unfortunately at variance with us.

Here it may be proper to observe, that, in consequence of an application from the commissioners of naval revision, the attention of the Board has been particularly directed to the cultivation of hemp. Every information upon that subject, which the records of the Board could furnish, has been given to that useful institution; and with a view that the growth of hemp might not interfere with the production of human food at home, and that its cultivation might be promoted in our colonies abroad; premiums have been offered, to the person who shall cultivate the greatest number of acres, (not less than four), with hemp, or drained peat bog, and to those who shall report to the Board, the best means of promoting the cultivation of that article, in our American colonies.

IV. *Potatoes.*—This most valuable article cannot be too much recommended, as an excellent source of human sustenance. There were two obstacles to its extensive cultivation; 1. The disease called the curl, to which it is frequently liable; and, 2. The supposed difficulty of preserving the root beyond one season. Under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture, both these objections to the extensive culture of potatoes, are likely to be removed. In regard to the curl, it would appear from the experiments of Mr. Crozer, of Alnwick, in Northumberland, that it can be effectually prevented, by sowing the potatoes intended for seed, later, and taking them up, earlier, than when intended for food. Several bushels of potatoes, treated in this manner, have been purchased by the Board, and distributed in the neighbourhood of London, so as to give the experiment a fair trial. In regard to preserving potatoes beyond one season, it is ascertained by the experiments of Mr. Boys, of Betshanger, in Kent, that by cutting them in thin slices, and by drying them in a hop, or other kiln,* they may be kept for years, even at sea, either in those slices, or ground into meal. By these means, no part of the potatoe is lost, the solid matter is all retained, the moisture only being evaporated, and the meal may be consumed in various modes, as human sustenance. It may be proper also to observe, that by cutting the blossoms of the potatoes, the roots are greatly improved, and the quantity of the produce considerably augmented.*

V. *Foreign productions.*—The present circumstances of this country, and of the rest of the world, renders it extremely difficult to import any articles of foreign growth, to be cultivated here. The Board, however, has not been inattentive to so great a source of improvement. Understanding that a species of barley had been brought by an ingenious traveller from Greece, which was extremely productive, and peculiarly calculated for feeding horses, (by which, if found to answer, the importation of many thousand quarters of oats would be rendered unnecessary), means have been taken to try that article, even in the remote parts of the kingdom, as the grain seems to resemble the bear or big now produced there. Application has also been made to Colonel Williamson, whose long residence in America has given him a thorough knowledge of the productions of that part of the world, to exert his influence, to procure several articles likely to be of use here, in particular the seeds of the pitch-pine and of the swamp-pine, which he has promised to procure, and which will probably be found valuable acquisitions.

VI. *Roads.*—The inquiries which have been carried on in parliament, on the recommendation of the Board of Agriculture, regarding roads, wheel carriages, and all the variety of particulars therewith connected, are likely to prove in the highest degree advantageous to the country. A committee for prosecuting those important inquiries, was appointed in the course of the present session, by whom two reports have been already presented, which are now in the press, and a third is preparing. The effect of these inquiries, must be of infinite consequence, if zealously acted upon; and if any thing effectual is done, it must, in a great measure, be attributed, to the exertions of the Board of Agriculture. If carriages were properly constructed, fewer horses would be necessary to convey the same quantity of goods; and if the

* In hot climates they might be dried in the sun. Potatoes thus dried, may answer for feeding stock, instead of oats or beans.

* This useful practice of cutting off the blossoms of the potatoe, has only been recently discovered in the west of Scotland. It can be done by boys and girls, at no great expence. The nourishment that would otherwise go to the apple, is thus transferred to the root. It is to be hoped that many will try the experiment, in the course of this season, and will report the result to the Board.

roads were formed on better principles, the carriages would last longer, the horses would be less injured, the roads themselves would require less repair, and, from the various expences which would thus be saved, there is every reason to believe, that the nation would be enriched, or rather its annual expenditure would be diminished, on the smallest computation, to the amount of from five to six millions per annum. Such are the advantages resulting from an attention to objects connected with internal improvement. It is by such measures alone, that a nation can become permanently great, and truly happy. By them its strength, and the felicity of its people, may be hourly increased; whilst foreign conquests are, too often, the fatal sources of boundless expence, and of domestic debility.

VII. *The Colonies.*—The Board of Agriculture has always been most anxious to promote the prosperity of the colonies, and other distant appendages of the empire, wherever it was consistent with the paramount interests of the mother country. With that view, the seeds of Lucern and Guinea grass were sent to the East Indies, where they have been productive of the most important consequences. The culture of potatoes, also, was first extended in the East, under the auspices of this Board. To promote the advantage of the West India colonies, several seeds were procured in the East, and sent to the West Indies, where they are likely to produce much benefit. There being every reason also to hope that sugar might be advantageously employed in feeding live stock, premiums have been offered by the Board, for ascertaining the value and effect of sugar, applied for that purpose, and for discovering any admixture, that will prevent sugar, intended to be applied in feeding stock, from being fraudulently employed for common purposes.

VIII. *Cattle.*—It is of infinite importance to ascertain the feeding qualities of the different breeds of cattle, respecting which, no accurate comparative experiments have hitherto been made. The expence would be so considerable, that it could not be undertaken by the limited funds which the Board are possessed of; but the object was so material, that the Board resolved to offer a premium of 100 guineas, to promote so important an experiment; and various smaller sums have been voted for the same object, by several public-spirited agricultural societies, who are anxious to promote any useful object, which the Board has resolved to patronize. Fortunately also, a very respectable member of this board, (Mr. Curwen, member for Carlisle), has declared his intention, of becoming a candidate for the premium in question. Of his impartiality, judgment, and zeal, in the cause, there can be put one opinion.

IX. *Miscellaneous Articles.*—It is difficult to enumerate the variety of other objects, to which the attention of the Board has been directed, in the course of the present session. Experiments are trying, from plants transmitted by Lord Redesdale, with the Fiorin grass of Ireland, so strongly recommended in a valuable essay, communicated by Dr. Richardson. An intelligent practical paper on the use of Gypsum, as a manure, has been inserted in the volume of communications, with a view of laying a foundation, for ascertaining the advantage of using it in this country, and the soils and situations to which it is applicable. In the same volume will be found, the plan of a house, calculated for the residence of a country gentleman of moderate fortune, in which economy and convenience are equally consulted. Measures have been taken to recommend a mode of recovering corn damaged by bilge water, which cannot be effectually cured by any practice formerly known, and by means of which it is supposed, that considerable quantities of grain may be rendered fit for use, which otherwise must have been thrown away. Various premiums have been given for irrigation, embankments, and other useful improvements, in various parts of the kingdom. An important fact has also been ascertained, regarding the feeding of horses with tares, and which it is applicable to green food in general. It is well known, that where the ground is tired of clover,* tares are the best substitute: indeed, in the opinion of Mr. Arthur Young, they are as useful as clover for feeding stock; and may be advantageously succeeded by a crop of wheat, if the ground is merely scarified after the tares, and not ploughed, which would make it too loose for that crop. It has been objected to tares,

* From a philosophical chemist, however great his talents, we cannot reasonably expect the practical application of his own hints; but Mr. Davy, in a late Lecture, made an observation, which may prove of great importance. It is well known, that in those districts where clover has been long cultivated, that crop is almost sure to fail, if repeated in every course of four or five years; and this failure has had bad effects on the productiveness of the wheat crops. The farmers have, in such cases, been obliged to sow it no oftener than once in two courses. Mr. that

that they would not answer if horses were very hard worked, or employed in posting; Mr. Wood, of Ingateson, in Essex, however, has, for many years, soiled all his post-horses upon tares, with no other precaution, than that of keeping them from water. This furnishes a most valuable hint to owners of post-horses, when hay is scarce or dear, and it points out the advantage, of giving little water with green food of any description.*

X. *Lectures.*—In the course of this session, several lectures on most interesting subjects have been delivered to the members of the Board, which must be too fresh in the memory of the gentlemen here present, to render it necessary for me to dwell upon them. It may be proper, however, to observe, that these lectures, are not intended solely for the members of the Board; but that as soon as they are matured, they are to be printed for the information of the public, and the attention of those intelligent gentlemen, by whom they were delivered, directed to other objects. As little time as possible, I hope, will be lost, in printing these valuable productions: for the curiosity of the public will naturally be strongly excited, to read the sentiments of Mr. Young, on tillage and farm yards; and of Mr. Walker on the construction of implements of husbandry; and to know, how the splendid discoveries of a Davy can be applied to agriculture.

XI. *Code of Agriculture.*—The great object of all the enqunries carried on by the Board of Agriculture, is with a view of combining, the result of the whole, into one general code, for the purpose of rendering a general knowledge of the principles of husbandry more easily accessible. The importance of such an undertaking need hardly be dwelt upon, not only in regard to agriculture, but also as furnishing an example of the practicability of condensing human knowledge regarding other branches of art and science. Such a work could not be drawn up, until a foundation was laid, by a careful examination of the agricultural practices of every district in the kingdom. As soon as that work is accomplished, the code of agriculture will be carried on with energy; a specimen of which has been printed and circulated by the Board, on the subject of inclosures. It is proposed, when the work is undertaken, to give distinct heads or chapters, to those individuals, who are the most conversant in each department of husbandry. This great undertaking will, I trust, be sanctioned by the peculiar approbation, both of the legislature, and of the government of the country, as likely to promote, in a high degree, the most important national improvements.

XII.—*Importance of Agricultural Pursuits.*—No country can have stronger inducements, to attend to its agricultural interests, than Great Britain, at the present moment. Secluded from so large a proportion of the globe, and its commerce crampt in every direction, it must in a great measure rely on its own internal resources for its security and strength. Fortunately, in these resources it has a mine of wealth, which cannot be exhausted. We have only to pay the necessary attention to the improvement of our own soil, and we may despise the efforts of our enemies, however numerous or powerful. We are told, indeed, "that from the state of our foreign relations, and the consequent probability that our usual supply of grain from foreign countries may fail us, that measures of precaution are necessary, which may eventually ward off so great an evil, as a scarcity of provisions."* But the best precaution is, to extend our agriculture, to increase the productions of our soil, to ameliorate the mode of its cultivation, and to remove every obstacle hostile to its improvement. By these means, judiciously applied, instead of importing from foreign countries, we might soon again become an exporting country; and the commerce of grain, instead of being the means of impoverishment, would become a source of wealth.

Conclusion.

Before concluding this address, I cannot deny myself the pleasure, of presenting to the board, the proof of an engraving,† executed from the bust of that distinguished

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Davy has found so much gypsum in the ashes of clover, that he conjectures the failure of the plant may be caused by the gypsum being exhausted: to replenish the soil with so cheap a manure, would be a most easy cure; and the experiment deserves a trial by every practical husbandman, who has had experience of any failing crops of this plant.

* Mr. Wood, who is remarkably attentive to the management of his horses, has observed, that when any horse has a wound, the only chance of a cure, if it be a bad one, is keeping him from water. He had some cases so bad, that cures were despaired of; but by an absolute prohibition of water, till the wounds run good matter, he has effected several surprising cures. May not this furnish a hint applicable to other cases?

* See the Report of the Sugar Distillery Committee, p. 13.

† The drawing is executed by Mr. Burney, and the engraving by Mr. Anker Smith, in a manner that does credit to both these artists.

distinguished personage, (the late Duke of Bedford), who, whilst he was alive, took so warm an interest in all our proceedings. An engraving from that bust, cannot fail to be acceptable to every true friend to rural improvement; and indeed I hope that the Board will approve of the idea, that a certain number of copies, shall be placed at the disposal of the noble Duke, by whom that bust was presented, and that every member of the Board, and indeed every individual distinguished by his zeal for, and devotion to, agricultural pursuits, shall receive a copy, as a memorial of a character, so illustrious in various respects, but peculiarly distinguished for his determined attachment, to the cause of Husbandry. In the memorable words made use of by Mr. Fox, when he moved a new writ for Tavistock, "To contribute to the welfare of his fellow citizens, was the constant unremitted pursuit of his life; and by his example, and his beneficence, to render them better, wiser, and happier." How few are there, who have any just claims to a similar eulogium!

I shall conclude with expressing my sincere hopes and wishes, that we shall meet next session, in health and spirits, and as anxious as ever to promote the improvement and prosperity of the country.

State of the County Reports, which contain a Detail of the Agricultural and Political Circumstances of the several Counties in England and Scotland, and which are drawn up, after one uniform model, *for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, as the foundation of a* GENERAL REPORT, *intended to be laid before his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of explaining the general State of the Country, so far as regards* its internal Resources.

Reports published.	Printing or ready for the Press.	Carrying on, and to be completed in the course of this Year.	Not finally arranged
Cheshire	Bedfordsh.	Cornwall	Ayrsh.
Cumberland	Berksh.	Derbysh.	Banffsh.
Devon	Bucks	Durham	Caithness
Essex	Cambridgesh. & Hunts	Northamptonsh.	Dunbartonsh.
Gloucestersh. 5	Dorset	Surrey 5	Dumfriessh. 5
Herts	Hants	Warwicksh.	Elgin and Nairn
Herefordsh.	Leicestersh. & Rutland	Wilts	Forfarsh.
Kent	Oxfordsh. 10	York, E. R.	Kirkcudbright
Lancashire		North Wales	West Lothian
Lincolnsh.		South Wales 10	Ross and Cromarty
Middlesex		Monmouthsh.	Stirlingsh.
Norfolk			Wigtonsh 12
Northumberland		Aberdeensh.	
Notts		Berwicksh.	*General Statement.*
Salop 15		Kincardinesh.	Reports published 32
Somerset		Kinross and Clackmanansh. 15	Printing or ready, &c. 8
Staffordsh.		Orkney & Shetland	Carrying on 18
Suffolk		Renfrewsh.	Not finally arranged 12
Sussex		Sutherland 18	70
Westmorland 20			
York, W. R.			*To be added*
——N. R. 22			The Hebrides, Isle of Man, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, &c. 2
Argyll			
Clydesdale			
East Lothian 25			
Fife			
Inverness			
Mid Lothian			
Perthshire			
Roxburgh 30			
Selkirksh.			
Tweedale 32			

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE consider the literary part of the public as being deeply interested in the doctrines lately maintained in the courts of law, on matters of Criticism, and we therefore feel it to be our duty to notice them in this place. Every man of letters must be sensible of the growing nuisance of anonymous literary Criticism, and will find it no difficulty in deducing from this abuse of an useful art, the decline of literature, and the apparent deficiency of genius in England. We give the gentlemen of the long robe credit for not being aware of the vile practices of traders in literary criticism in this metropolis, and we therefore are not surprized to hear them confound the invectives of modern hired anonymous reviewers with the manly avowed answers of Milton to Filmer, and of "*Newton to Descartes!*" It affords us the highest satisfaction to discover among them so laudable a tenderness for freedom of discussion, and for the liberty of the press; but we hope that now they have kindly taken up this matter, they will not push it to the same lengths as they do the *liberty of the tongue*. We invite them, however, to apply their accustomed perspicacity to the evil complained of, and to draw a broad line of demarcation between an author who avows his observations on any subject, or even an anonymous writer who defends or attacks any dogma in the language of good manners, and the concealed writer in an anonymous review, who, at a given price by the sheet, lends himself to support any opinions, and to insult the most honorable men, without the slightest regard to decency or delicacy. Ought not concealment in a writer of invective to be assumed as *prima facie* evidence of badness of intention?—Is it not evidence of a guilty mind, equivalent to that against a man who runs away when there is a cry of *Stop Thief?* For our part, we deprecate the present doctrines of the courts, in regard to trading critics, fully convinced that periodical criticism which does dot possess the responsibility of a known author, has operated as a blight on the genius of the country, has been made subservient to the gratification of the worst passions, and has baffled and retarded the progress of truth and science.*

The public will observe with satisfaction that Parliament has voted 3,000*l.* to the Board of Agriculture, to enable it with greater rapidity to complete the Surveys of the Kingdom. A full account of the labours and progress of this highly important Board will be found under the head *Proceedings of Public Societies*. As soon as the whole of the County Reports have been printed, it is intended to publish an Analysis of the whole, to lay before his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, a work which,

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* To prove the justness of these remarks, we shall quote from the best conducted of our Reviews, and the one which deserves the most to be considered as an authority in matters of criticism, THE MONTHLY, its opinion on two well-known books of established character and opposite descriptions.

Memoirs of FANNY HILL.—Vide Monthly Review, vol. ii, p. 431—"This is a work of the Novel kind, thrown into the form of Letters from a reformed woman of the town to her friend, containing memoirs of her past life, and describing the steps by which she was led into the paths of vice and infamy. It does not appear to us, that this performance has any thing in it more offensive to decency or delicacy of sentiment and expression, than our novels and books of entertainment in general have; for in truth they are, most of them, but too faulty in this respect. The author of Fanny Hill does not seem to have expressed any thing with a view to countenance the practice of any immoralities, but merely to exhibit truth and nature to the world, and to lay open those mysteries of iniquity, that, in our opinion, need only to be exposed to view in order to their being abhorred and shunned by those who might otherwise unwarily fall into them. As to the step lately taken to suppress this book, we really are at a loss to account for it. The newspapers inform us, that the celebrated History of *Tom Jones* has been suppressed in France as an immoral work."

The VICAR of WAKEFIELD, by Dr. GOLDSMITH: Vol. xxxiv. page 407.—"Through the whole course of our travels in the wild regions of romance, we never met with any thing more difficult to characterize, than the Vicar of Wakefield; a performance which contains beauties sufficient to entitle it to the highest applause, and defects enough to put the discerning reader out of all patience with an author capable of so strangely underwriting himself."

Volumes might easily be filled with specimens of equal degradations of the critical art; abundantly sufficient to deter any man of common intelligence from surrendering his judgment of an author to the mercy of anonymous reviewers.

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for useful and authentic information relative to the actual state of the empire, is likely to prove never to have had its equal in any country.*

A School for 150 boys has been opened at Woburn, chiefly at the expence of the Duke of Bedford. It is on the plan of Mr. Lancaster, and in consequence of the noble and generous manner in which the Duke has patronized Mr. L. he has from gratitude paid it a personal attention, which already renders it one of the most excellent schools on his system in the nation. We sincerely congratulate the public on the extension of Mr. Lancaster's popular schools in different parts of the country, and we anticipate the best effects from them, on the morals and happiness of the rising generation.

A school has been opened at Cambridge by one of the young men trained by Joseph Lancaster, to spread his new system of education, under royal patronage. Above 250 children have been admitted, and are already in high order. The school at Cambridge, we are happy to state, has the approbation, sanction, and support of the whole University, as the subscription lists clearly shew. The committee consists of a number of the most intelligent and respectable persons in that seat of learning. The school is about to be extended to fifty additional children. One of Joseph Lancaster's young men has opened a school for 300 boys, under the patronage of many of the most benevolent citizens of Bristol. It was proposed to him not to take so many in at once, but to admit them in divisions. His reply was, "No, it is only one trouble; and he has brought them into the most complete order, without rod or cane in the school. It is intended to extend the school to a thousand children. A report of the committee of the Canterbury Royal Lancastrian Free School, held in the Archbishop's palace, Canterbury, represents that within the last six months 321 children had been admitted. Above 100 did not know a letter, but have learnt to read since their admission; above 250 have been taught to write; and 120 made considerable progress in arithmetic. It passes many encomiums on the master, whose instructions in the plans were received at one of Lancaster's schools, and the school itself organized by one of his boys. The same boy has organized the school near Windsor, which the royal family visited some time ago.

A school is also establishing in Dublin on the Lancastrian plan. One of his young men has been there some time for that purpose.

Mr. Custance's Concise View of the Constitution of England will appear in September.

Dr. Reid, the author of the Reports of Diseases, inserted regularly in this Magazine, intends to collect those which have appeared hitherto into a small volume, to be published early in the winter, printed uniformly with his Treatise on Consumption.

Mr. Wilkins, jun. M.A. F.A.S. author of the Antiquities of Magna Græcia, has announced a translation of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, comprising those books of the author which relate to the public and private edifices of the ancients, illustrated by numerous engravings, exhibiting a parallel of ancient architecture, with an introduction, containing the history of the rise, progress, and decline, of architecture amongst the Greeks.

The Society for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor, upon a plan some time ago recommended to the public through the medium of this and other journals, has at length assumed a regular form. The Lord Mayor for the time being is President, and the committee for managing the affairs of the Charity consists of twenty-four governors, among whom are some of the first medical characters in the metropolis. The governors of the City Dispensary have generously permitted the affairs of the above Society to be conducted at their establishment in Grocer's Hall court, Poultry, and the surgical and other officers accept of no gratuity whatever for their services. By this laudable economy the whole of the funds being exclusively devoted to the purposes of the Charity, every contributor of a guinea annually will have an opportunity

* It may not be improper in this place to notice a late extraordinary publication of a Mr. Marshall, which professes to divide the counties into *Departments*, and give the substance of the County Reports of each Department in a single volume. It is unfortunate for this work that its author should, in his first volume, have included some of the first *Proof Reports* of the Board, which it is well known were printed merely as skeletons for completion and improvement, and these he gravely analyses, and introduces as the basis of a regular abstract of the acknowledged reports of the Board. Of course such an analytical view of its own labours will be the business of the Board itself, as soon as those labours are finished.

portunity of recommending three patients during the year, each of whom will receive a truss, besides medical and surgical attendance.

The second volume of Mr. GEORGE CHALMER's Caledonia, or an historical and topographical account of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present times, with a dictionary of places, chronological and philosophical, is in the press. It will be accompanied with engravings of maps, plans, &c.

The Rev. J. S. CLARKE proposes to publish a work, entitled Naval Records of the late and present Wars, consisting of a series of engravings from original designs, by Mr. N. Pocock, illustrative of our principal engagements at sea, since the commencement of the war in 1793, accompanied with historical accounts. The engravings will be executed by Fittler, Landseer, and other eminent artists.

In October, Mr. WATT, of Paisley, will publish Cases of Diabetes, with Observations. His practice is new, and in many respects the reverse of what has been so generally followed of late years. The work will also contain cases allied to Diabetes, in which a similar treatment has been successful.

The second volume of Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton, by the Rev. JOHN WOOL, with a selection from his poetical works, and literary correspondence between eminent persons, left by him for publication, will shortly make its appearance.

The Life of Romney, by Mr. HAYLEY, is nearly finished. This is expected to be an interesting work, that will tend to make that eminent painter more universally known:—he to whom Hayley has paid so classical a tribute of affection.

A letter transmitted to the Navy Board, by Captain Hodgson, of his Majesty's ship Trusty, states, that the apparatus of Mr. LAMB, patentee of an invention for distilling fresh water from sea water, used in the above vessel, performed very well, and consumed less fuel than one before in use for the same purpose; that the operation of distillation does not in the least interfere with the cooking of the ship's company's meat; that when three boilers are in use, from twenty to twenty-five gallons of fresh water per hour are produced; and that though the water at first is not perfectly agreeable to the taste, though clear, yet when exposed to the air for a short time, it becomes very good. The apparatus for the Trusty was of the size calculated for a fifty gun ship.

The Rev. Dr. EDWARD CLARKE, of Cambridge, has in the press an account of his Travels through Russia, the territories of the Don Cossacks, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c. in one volume, quarto, with numerous engravings.

The following method is recommended for clearing fruit-trees of moss:—Sprinkle or dust the mossy limbs, when their leaves are off them, in damp, foggy weather, with common wood-ashes; and in the course of two or three months the moss will disappear wherever the wood-ashes have touched; perhaps a large wooden dredging-box would be the best instrument for this operation.

Mr. LAWRENCE DUNDAS CAMPBELL is preparing for the press an Account of the Kingdom of Nypal, in the East Indies, from a memoir of the embassy deputed in 1793, by the Marquis Cornwallis, then governor-general of British India, to the court of Câtmondû, written originally by Colonel Kirkpatrick, the British envoy on that occasion. Nypal is a country singularly interesting not only from the beauty of its scenery, the uncommon salubrity of its climate, the variety and value of its physical productions, the character and customs of its people, and the peculiarity of its government, but also from its contiguity to the British dominions in Bengal, and more particularly from the circumstance of its being at present a blank in our maps of Asia. The work will appear in the course of next spring, in one volume royal and imperial quarto, and will be illustrated with a map and engravings.

An Antidote to the Poetical works of the late Thomas Little, esq. being an exposure of the sophistry and plagiarism of that publication, is in the press.

The first part of a chronological series of the most valuable, scarce, and faithful English Translations in Poetry and Prose, from the Greek Poets and Prose authors, with selected and new notes, corrections, prefaces, lives, maps, and heads from antiques, will soon make its appearance in royal octavo, and printed in double columns. The first part contains Hesiod's works, by the Rev. FRANCIS LEE. A new translation of the whole of Pindar's Odes will be the second work of this series.

A new edition of the Greek text of Herodotus, carefully corrected from the

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edition of Wesseling and Reitz, is now printing at the University press, Oxford and probably will appear early in October next. This will be speedily followed by *Porti Lexicon Ionicum*, a work which has long been extremely scarce and expensive. It is intended to be printed uniformly with the Herodotus, and to be adapted to the various editions of that author.

Mr. Jones has in the press a work, in one volume octavo, illustrative of the four gospels. In this performance, he endeavours to connect the language of Christ on every occasion, with the circumstances peculiar to his situation; and thus to unfold in a brief and perspicuous manner its propriety and meaning. Occasional notes contain critical and philosophical remarks, which are intended for the learned; but the text is adapted to those who read only for religious improvement. He has avoided noticing the peculiarities of modern sects, and has endeavoured to furnish matter in which all are interested, without controverting the tenets of any party. The doctrine of the association of ideas is often applied in this publication; and the facility with which it solves the most perplexing difficulties, appears to evince its utility and importance as a principle in biblical enquiries.

Mr. Accum has in the press A System of Mineralogy and Mineralogical Chemistry, with Applications to the Arts. This work will be formed chiefly after Haüy and Brougniart, and will form three octavo volumes.

Mr. R. Knight has published a description of a new Eudiometer lately made on the suggestion of Mr. Davy, for the more commodious display of the formation of water by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen gas, by means of the electric spark. The instrument consists of a strong cylindrical glass tube to receive the gases, open at the lower end, of the capacity of two cubic inches, and graduated into decimal parts; and a stand to which the tube is attached by a clasp and screw, and of a strong iron cylinder, containing a strong spiral spring, on the principle of the pocket steelyard, the spindle or central bar of which is fixed on three feet, in order that it may be firmly secured on the side of a mercurial bath, with the mouth of the tube immerged in quicksilver. By this arrangement, the sudden and violent expansion, which takes place at the moment of the combustion of the gases, is relieved by the elasticity of the spring, which, by yielding, allows the glass tube to be heaved up a little way, without being driven from its situation. The success of the experiment is thus secured; and all danger of accident to the apparatus is effectually prevented.

It has been asserted by most writers and experimentalists, that silver burns with a bright emerald green light. In Mr. Davy's late lectures at the Royal Institution, the deflagration of silver leaf was attended by the emission of a brilliant white light, which the professor ascribed to the great purity of the silver employed; and he expressed an opinion that the green flame usually observed, arose from the admixture of copper with the silver. Mr. G. B. Singer, has however discovered that this phenomenon proceeds from a different cause. Having observed that Mr. Davy's conducting wires were terminated by charcoal, he repeated the experiment with a similar arrangement; and applying the charcoal to pure silver leaf, it immediately burned with a beautiful white light. Some of the same portion of silver having been before employed when the green flame was produced; it became evident that the white light in this and in Mr. Davy's experiment proceeded from the charcoal; and that this was really the case, appeared from the immediate evolution of green light, when the contact was made by a metallic wire. By the application of charcoal to the extremity of a wire, so bent that either the wire or the charcoal may touch the silver at pleasure, the white and the green flame may be alternately produced; and a conclusive demonstration of the fact, with a pleasing variation of a brilliant experiment will be thus, at once afforded.

Mr. Accum having recently analysed the water of the different springs at Cheltenham, gives the following particulars respecting the Chalybeate strong Salinewell.—The water taken fresh from the pump, has a distinct saline taste with a slight impression of bitter. It is colorless, perfectly transparent, without smell, and possesses a strong refractive power. Its temperature was 53° at 295 barometrical pressure, the temperature of the air being 65° Fahr. Its specific gravity was as 2,039 to 2,036. On pouring the water at the fountain-head from one vessel into another, and leaving it exposed to the air, it emits a multitude of exceedingly minute air-bubbles, which firmly adhere to the inner surface of the vessel

vessel. Exposed to the open air for eight days, it suffered no material change. This spring yields upwards of 800 gallons of water in 24 hours in every season of the year.

GERMANY.

M. RITTER, a member of the academy of Munich, has lately been engaged in the investigation of a new instrument which possesses the remarkable property of being affected by the smallest degrees of electricity. His object was to account for the marvellous circumstances ascribed to the divining rod, as it was called, and to refer them to the electric fluid. His instrument is nothing more than a small bar of metal, which he places in equilibrium, on the end of one of his fingers, commonly the longest finger of the left hand, holding this vertical, and shutting the others. The bar is so placed, that one end is next to the person who holds it, and the other pointing directly from him. This instrument which M. Ritter calls *the balance*, varies by position, by contact of metals, or other substances, by the person holding it, and even by the contact of persons holding by the hand, for instance, the one who is making the experiment. In some cases the approach of the hand towards objects affects the instrument; but actually contact is more efficacious. M. Ritter is engaged in the examination of these variations, which are more perceptible with some persons than others.

FRANCE.

An attempt has lately been made at Paris, to produce sugar from canes brought thither in 1801, from the Isle of France by M. COSSIGNY, who gave them to the Garden of Plants. The canes, to the number of fifteen weighed when dressed, thirty-nine pounds, twelve ounces; and yielded nineteen pounds one ounce of liquid, which produced about twenty-four ounces of powder sugar, similar in every respect to that made in the colonies, except that it was somewhat fat, from the canes having been cultivated in a soil that was too much manured.

M. LESCHENAULT DE LATOUR, who lately returned from a voyage to the islands of Java, Madura, Bali, &c. has brought home extensive collections of subjects belonging to the three kingdoms of nature; also an assortment of arms used by the natives, various specimens of the arts of those countries, manuscripts, medals and coins. An account of his Travels will speedily be published.

The Academy of Sciences, Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of Toulouse, has recently been re-established by a decree of government, with nearly the same regulations as formerly.

M. MOREAU DE LA SARTHE has lately published at Paris, in eight volumes octavo, a new edition of Lavater's Physiognomy with notes and additions, anatamidal, physiological and medical.

M. PERPERES. apothecary at Azilles has published some curious experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the acid formed in indigestion. From them he deduces the following results: 1. That the distension of the stomach in cases of indigestion, is occasioned by the formation of carbonic acid, arising from a commencement of decomposition, which the nutritive substances taken as food, chiefly when they are of the amylaceous vegetable kind, have undergone. 2. That the burning pain which the digestive organ experiences, and which sometimes extends to the œsophagus, is owing to a quantity of acetous acid, formed by the complete disoxygenization of the aliment. 3. That eight ounces of roasted chesnuts produced two ounces and six drachms of acetous acid; after having fermented in the stomach an hour and a half. 4. That the method (which has at least constantly succeeded with him) for remedying this disagreeable sensation, which frequently occurs to persons who have weak stomachs, is to take after a meal ten grains of powdered colombo-root, with twelve grams of calcined magnesia, mixed together for a single dose.

M. PLANCHE has found that, in the making of amber varnish, a considerable quantity of succinic acid, which no one has ever before thought of turning to any useful purpose is emitted. This he proposes to collect, and asserts from experiments made by himself, that every matrass containing twenty-four ounces, will furnish eighty or ninety grains of acid, without any injury to the quality of the varnish. For taking off this acid he has invented a kind of tin spoon, differing, from others in the form of its bowl, which is but little concave; the front of it forming a segment of a circle, and adapted to the size of the matrass. From the observations of M. Planche, it appears that varnish-makers, without any alteration in their processes or apparatus, may collect a considerable quantity of succinic acid, which has hitherto been confined to medical uses, but may

soon be found beneficial in other arts. Various trials which he has made, give him reason to think that its solution in alcohol may be employed to imitate the color of some valuable woods.

The following very remarkable fact relative to the fecundating principle of the palm date-tree, is attested by M. Michaux. This naturalist travelled in Persia, when several usurpers were in arms contending for portions of that vast empire. The different parties alternately victorious, in order the more speedily to reduce the inhabitants of the provinces into which they penetrated, burned all the male date trees. The most dreadful famine would have desolated these unhappy countries, had not the Persians taken the precaution to preserve a great quantity of the pollen of the anthers, for the purpose of fecundating the female individuals. This observation proves that the dust of the date tree preserves its fecundating property for a long time; for it appears that they kept it eighteen years, without its having lost this virtue.

AMERICA.

Mr. S. Dewitt, surveyor-general of the state of New York, has lately discovered that the magnetic needle is rapidly changing in a direction contrary to that in which it has heretofore moved.

The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences is engaged in procuring a complete statistical account of that state. Some progress has been made in the collection of materials. A specimen of this work comprehending a Statistical Account of Newhaven, from materials collected by the members belonging to that town is preparing for the press, and is expected to appear in the course of next spring. The academy have a small collection of papers on other subjects, which will probably be published during the present year.

The Rev. Dr. Dwight, president of Yale College, is preparing for the press, Observations on a Series of Journies through the states of New Holland and New York, intended to illustrate the topography, agriculture, commerce, government, literature, manners, morals, and religion of those countries.

A Theological Library has lately been established in Boston. One of the principal objects of this institution is to collect critical, controversial and scarce publications in divinity, many of which are difficult to be found, and too expensive for an individual to possess. By the subscriptions of proprietors and several donations, a considerable and very valuable collection of books is already made.

Another theological library on a still larger scale, is also collecting at Philips's Academy, at Andover, for the accommodation of the theological seminary lately established, and attached to that respectable literary institution.

Proposals have been issued for preventing at the university press at Cambridge, Massachussets, Griesback's edition of the Greek Testament, with a selection of the most important various readings. The edition from which the American is to be exactly copied, was published at Leipsic in 1805, and by its size is intended for common use.

Mr. Dobson, of Philadelphia, has announced his intention of publishing by subscription, a new Translation of the Sacred Scriptures;—the Old Testament from the Greek of the Septuagint, and the New from the most correct Greek text, with occasional notes; by Charles Thomson, esq. late Secretary to the Congress of the United States. It will be comprised in two large quarto volumes, and the subscription for one copy is fixed at ten dollars.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted,* FREE of EXPENCE.

ARTS, FINE.

BRITISH Gallery of Engravings. By Edward Forster, A. M. F.R.S. No. II. 2l. 2l. Proofs, 3l. 13s. 6d.

AGRICULTURE.

A Review of the Reports of the Board of Agriculture from the Northern Department of England. By Mr. Marshall, 8vo. 12s.

BELLES LETTRES.

Letters on Literature and Composition, addressed to his Son. By the Rev. George Gregory, D. D. late vicar of West Ham, domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 13s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Librarian, containing Analyses of valuable and useful Books, &c. No. I. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Life and Writings of James Bruce, of Kinnaird, esq. F.R.S. Author of Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile. By Alexander Murray, F. A. S. E. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

BOTANY.

Practical Botany, being a new Illustration of the Genera of Plants. By Robert John Thoraton, M.D. vol. 1. 1l.

CLASSICS.

D. Junii Juvenalis Aquinatis Satiræ XVI. ad optimorum exemplarium fidem recensitæ, perpetuo commentario illustratæ, atque proemio et argumentis instructæ, a Georgio Alex. Ruperto. Secundum editionem Gottingensem. 12s.

EDUCATION.

A Sequel to the Useful Arithmetic. By Adam Taylor. 4s. bound.

Petit Tableau, ou Elemens de la Constitution, des Lois, du Gouvernement du royaume uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, mis à la portée des jeunes gens. Par N. Wanostrocht, LL D. 4s. 6d. bound.

LAW.

The Speech of Mr. Dallas, in the Court of King's Bench, on the Motion for a new Trial in the Cause of the King *v.* Colonel Picton at the Suit of Louisa Calderon. 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The Syphilitic Physician; being a Treatise on the Venereal Disease. By C. Erskine, Surgeon. 2s.

The Chirurgical Candidate; or Reflections on Education, indispensable to complete naval, military, and other surgeons. By Charles Dunne, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Chirurgical Works of the late Percival Pott, F.R.S. A new edition containing his last corrections; with Notes, and a short Account of the Life of the Author. By Sir James Earle, F.R.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King. 3. vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s.

The Medical Remembrancer, or Pharmaceutical Vade Mecum. By Thomas Churchill, Apothecary. 2s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Intrigues of the Queen of Spain with the Prince of Peace and others. Written by a Spanish Nobleman. 8vo. 6s.

The Harleian Miscellany; a collection of scarce, curious, and interesting pamphlets, selected from the library of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford. Interspersed with historical, political, and critical Annotations; by the late William Oldys, esq. and additional Notes by Thomas Park, F.S.A. vol. 1. 4to. 3l. 3s.

A more extended Discussion in favour of Liberty of Conscience, recommended by the Rev. Christopher Wyvill. 1s.

The Edinburgh Encyclopædia. Vol. 1. Part 1. 9s.

Table of Annuities granted on Single Lives by Government at every age from 35 to 75 for each 100l. stock at the price of 3l. per cent consolidated or reduced Bank Annuities from 60 to 80; also a Table calculated to shew what Annuity upon the terms of the Government Table can be purchased for 100l. sterling. 1s.

Philosophical Transactions, abridged by Drs. Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson. Vol. XIV.

Sermons and Tracts by the late William Paley, D.D. now first collected. 8vo.

Remarks on a Letter addressed to the Bishop of London, on his having prohibited the Rev. Dr. Draper from preaching in any of the Churches of his Diocese; to which are added, Observations on the Bible Society, and a few Hints to Evangelical Clergymen, 1s. 6d.

Practical and Descriptive Essays on the Art of Weaving. By John Duncan, inventor of the patent Tambouring Machinery. 8vo. 16s.

Pathetic Tales, Poems, &c. By J. B. Fisher, Comedian. 12mo. 7s.

The Conjuror's Repository; or the whole Art and Mystery of Magic Displayed. 2s. 6d.

The Beauties of Tom Brown. Selected from the Writings of this satirical and lively Writer; together with a Life of the Author. By the late Charles Henry Wilson, esq. of the Inner Temple. Price 4s. in boards.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The British Admiral. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

The Welch Peasant Boy. By an Irishman. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s.

The Murderer, or the Fall of Lecas. By J. Bounden. 2 vol. 12mo. 8s.

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Romantic Tales. By M. G. Lewis, esq. 4 vols. 12mo.

The Hour of Trial. By Mary Anne Neri. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

The Cottagers of Glenburnie. By Elizabeth Hamilton. 8vo 7s 6d.

The Noble Cornutos. 2 vols. 10s.

The Match Girl. By Miss Edgeworth. 3 vols. 15s.

St. Justin; or the Hour of Trial, a Romance. By Sophia Bouverie. 3 vols. 15s.

Asmodeus; or, the Devil in London. By Mr. Sedley. 3 vols.

POETRY.

The Gulistan, or Rose Garden. Translated from the original Persian. By Francis Gladwin, esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakspeare, with Notes by Charles Lamb. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Fowling; in Five Books, descriptive of Grouse, Partridge, Pheasant, Woodcock, Duck and Snipe Shooting. 6s.

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Classical Selections in Verse, comprising a collection of pieces, narrative, humorous, descriptive, pathetic, and miscellaneous, from the most eminent authors. 4s.

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The Shipwreck of St. Paul. A Seatonian Prize Poem. By the Rev. C. J. Hoare. 2s.

The Cat's Concert; or Grimalkin's Disasters, with fourteen engravings. 1s. Coloured 1s. 6d.

Gilbert, or the Young Carrier, an Amatory Rural Poem, in Four Books. Feolscap 8vo. 6s. Fine paper, 7s 6d.

The Lays of Caruth, Bard of Dinham, and other Poems By Miss Elfe 2s 6d.

Poems for Youth, a miscellaneous Collection of Original Tales. 1s. 6d.

POLITICS.

Necessity for Universal Toleration, exemplified in the Speeches on the Catholic Question in 1805 and 1808, by Mr. Grattan, Lord Hutchinson, the Earl of Moira, the Bishop of Norwich, and Sir S. Hippesley. To which are subjoined, a succinct Expression of the Bishop of Landaff's Opinion relative to the policy and expediency of the Question, and the last French Decree respecting the Papal Dominions With preliminary Observations by a Protestant Layman. 5s.

John Bull, or Prophecy applied to passing Events. 1s.

A Letter from Mr. Whitbread to Lord Holland, on the present Situation of Spain.

An Attempt to shew by what means the United Kingdom and the World at large may be saved from the subjection to France, without the Abolition in Great Britain and Ireland of all distinctions on account of Religion. 7s. 6d.

The Claims of the Roman Catholics constitutionally considered, in a Letter to the Bishop of Norwich. By the Rev. T. Baseley, A. M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Indian Recreations; consisting of Thoughts on the Effects of the British Government on the State of India. By the Rev. William Tennant. Vol. 3. 8vo. 9s.

THEOLOGY.

Christian Doctrine opposed to Heresy, a Visitation Sermon preached at Bedford, May 12, 1808 By the Rev. Joshua Morton, Vicar of Risley. 1s. 6d.

A Plea for Religion and the Sacred Writings, addressed to the Disciples of Thomas Paine, and wavering Christians of every persuasion. With an Appendix, containing the Author's determination to have relinquished his Charge in the Established Church, and the Reasons on which that determination was founded. By the late Rev. David Simpson, M. A. Minister of Christ Church, Macclesfield. Fifth edition, 8vo. 8s. boards; inferior edition, 12mo. 4s. boards.

Religious Education, as it constitutes one branch of the Discipline of the Church of of England, considered in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, at the Visitation holden June 8, 1808. By Joseph Holden Pott, A. M. 2s. 6d.

Sermons on several Subjects. By the late Rev. William Paley. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Landaff, in June 1805. By R. Watson, D.D. Lord Bishop of Landaff. 1s. 6d.

A Second Letter to the Author of Remarks on the Bishop of Durham's Charge, occasioned by the Vindication of those Remarks, lately republished. By a Clergyman of the Diocese of Durham. 1s.

A Sermon preached before the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, President, and the Members of the Association for discountenancing Vice, and promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, April 9, 1807. By the Right Rev. Christopher, Bishop of Clonfert. 2s.

Sermons, for the use of Families. Selected by James Hews Bransby. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Fruits of Christian Love, or a Letter to the Society of Friends, called Quakers, on the religious Instruction of their Youth. By Amicus. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

An Account of Jamaica and its Inhabitants. By a gentleman long resident in the West Indies. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Memoir of the Musquito Territory; respecting the voluntary cession of it to Great Britain, pointing out some of the many Advantages to be derived from the occupation of that Country. By John Wright, esq. late Commander of his Majesty's ship Swift, and Senior Officer of the Naval Forces at Honduras, and on the Musquito Shore. 1s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels through Spain and Portugal, recently performed by an English Gentleman, containing accurate Delineations of the Manners and Domestic Condition of that Country, with Anecdotes of the Prince of the Peace, &c. Estimates of the Power and Resources of the Spanish Monarchy, and other interesting and authentic particulars. In one large volume small 8vo. illustrated with a Map of Spain and several other engravings. 10s. 6d.

NEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Lochinvar, Lady Heron's Song, in Marmion, a Tale of Flodden Field. Composed and dedicated to Walter Scott, Esq. by John Clarke, Esq. Mus. Doc.

LOCHINVAR is composed for two trebles and a bass; is interspersed with solos, and accompanied with a part for the piano-forte. However high Dr. Clarke's abilities may rank in our estimation, the merits of the present production are such as to well maintain the credit we have given him. The movements of this piece are conceived with a characteristic, yet elegant simplicity, and the combinations are scientific and masterly. One accidental lapse of his pen the ingenious composer will, however, allow us to notice: in passing from the last quaver of the first bar to the first of the succeeding bar, are introduced two *perfect fifths* in the same direction.

Three Duetts for a Violin and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to Archibald Bothwell, Esq. by J. G. C. Schetky. 8s.

Mr. Schetky has exhibited in these duetts a considerable portion of well-regulated fancy, and much of the real master. The powers and characters of the instruments for which he writes are properly consulted, and the two *parts* are judiciously incorporated. The style, though elegant, and raised above the ordinary productions of the day, is still so far familiar as to come within the pale of general practice, and to render the work highly useful to those who have made a tolerable progress in execution.

Number Three of Masquerade Sonatas for the Piano-forte or Harp, with an Accompaniment for the Flute or Violin. Composed and dedicated to Miss Pemberton, by James Hook, Esq. 4s.

This sonata is written on the same plan as the former two, and comprizes some well-chosen airs both as subjects and occasional digressions. The whole is so judiciously blended and interwoven, as to assume the form of a regularly constructed piece, and reflects much credit on Mr. Hook's taste and ingenuity.

"Sul Margine d'un Rio," a Duett for the Flute and Piano-forte, as performed by Mr. Ash and the Author. Dedicated to his Friend Mr. Minasi, by F. Lanza. 5s.

The elegance of style, freedom of fancy, and happy junction of the *parts*, in this sonata, do great credit to the composers. The passages, generally speaking, rise out of each other easily and naturally, and the movements are so judiciously contrasted as to produce that relief which the cultivated ear always expects in compositions of length, and by which it never fails to be gratified.

Six Sonatinas for the Piano-forte. Dedicated to Miss De Gontauts, by W. Slapp. 5s.

These sonatas, in which are introduced some popular and pleasing airs, are written in a style as familiar as agreeable; and we venture to say, that they will not fail to interest the lovers of simple and unaffected composition. Many of the passages are marked with novelty. The whole of each movement exhibits a connected train of ideas, and the general effect bespeaks considerable genius aided by successful study.

A Third Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute, Violin, and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to Miss Achard, by Louis Von Esch. 4s.

Mr. Von Esch has displayed so much ingenuity and science in this divertimento as to claim our highest praise. A warm and florid style pervades the composition; and the union of the accompaniments with the principal is so masterly in its management and happy in its effect as to mark the superior powers of the author. The part assigned to each instrument is so appropriate, and the combination is so full and perfect, that the piece almost assumes the dignity of a quartett.

L'Augurio Felice, a Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Dering, by P. Anthony Corri. 4s.

We have perused this sonata with much pleasure. Much freedom and boldness of fancy, aided by well-studied arrangement and scientific modulation, serve to distinguish the work and raise Mr. P. A. Corri far above mediocrity as a piano-forte composer. Students sufficiently advanced for the practice of this piece will find it a highly pleasing as well as a greatly improving exercise.

Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Bain, and Miss Eliz. Alderson, by T. Haigh. 2s. 6d.

This sonata consists of three movements; an andante introduction, a polonoise, and a rondo. The subject of the polonoise is prettily imagined, and the rondo is lively and striking. The passages

passages for the most part, have a unity of character, and lie so well for the hand as to suit the practice of the young performer.

Six Canzonettas, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Dedicated to the Countess of Besborough, by W. H. Pollard. 8s.

The style and general merit of these canzonettas entitle them to our favourable report. An easy, unconstrained fancy characterises the various melodies, while the sentiment of the poetry is successfully consulted, and the basses and accompaniment prove the taste and science of the composer, who, we understand, is a young candidate for public favour.

A French Air, arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to his Pupil Miss Jane Cassels, of Winyard, by J. Jay. 2s. 6d.

The variations Mr. Jay has given to this air are engaging and ingenious, and cannot but do him credit with piano-forte students, who will find in it much improving practice. With the third variation we are particularly pleased: yet Mr. J. will excuse our noticing a fault in the *motion* of the upper part in passing from the sixteenth to the seventeenth bar. Mr. Jay, we are certain, does not require to be told, that when the melody forms a seventh to the *dominant*, it should not continue to ascend. What then we cannot impute to ignorance, he must pardon our charging to carelessness.

Number VII. of the Cabinet, consisting of Rondos, Airs with Variations, and Military Pieces for the Piano-forte. Composed and arranged by J. Woelfl, Esq. 1s. 6d.

The present number of this useful and pleasing little work consists of "Fair Ellen was a gentle maid," composed by Mr. Hook, which Mr. Woelfl has arranged as a rondo. As an agreeable piece for the piano-forte, and a proper and improving exercise for young practitioners on that instrument, we feel ourselves warranted in recommending it to the notice of masters and pupils.

Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte. Dedicated to Lady Blayney, by Signor Domenico Bristoli, Composer and Director of Music to the Louth Regiment, Master of the Royal College of Pieta di Torckini of Naples. 3s.

The subject of this sonata is bold and spirited, and the passages follow each other with an animated and happily-varied effect. The rondo with which the piece concludes is light and airy in its style, and calculated to please the generality of hearers.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JEWEL'S, (STRATFORD LE BOW,) *for a Method of preparing or reducing Calomel to an impalpable Powder, by which the Process employed in levigating it is rendered unnecessary.*

CALOMEL as usually prepared, is a hard crystalline substance, that requires various and rather tedious operations to bring it to a state adapted to medical purposes. The object of the invention before us is to produce the effect of the grinding and trituration in a more perfect and at the same time in a more simple way. The calomel is to be broken in pieces, and put into an earthen crucible of a peculiar form. "I place," says Mr. Jewel, "the crucible on its side in a furnace with an opening through which the mouth of the crucible projects about an inch. I then join to the mouth of the crucible an earthen-ware receiver, having an opening at its side to receive the open end of the crucible: this receiver is about half filled with water. The joint is luted, and the receiver has a cover, which cover has a side continued upwards for containing water, with a chimney or tube in it to allow the escape of steam from water below. I then apply a fire round the crucible sufficient to raise the calomel in vapour, and force it through the mouth of the crucible into the receiver, where, by the water while cold, or assisted by the steam when it becomes hot, it is instantly condensed into an impalpable powder." This patent does not rest upon the shape or composition of the apparatus; but Mr. J. claims, as his own invention, the method of rendering calomel fit for medical purposes, by sublimation or distillation so conducted as suddenly to condense the vapours, and prevent the concretion or crystallization of the product.

MR. CHARLES DIBDIN'S, (CRANFORD,) *for a Method of facilitating the Learning of Music.*

This invention consists in substituting the letters of the alphabet for the characters hitherto used for designating the notes named by certain letters of the alphabet. The notes at present used in music

music are the semi-breve, the minim, the crotchet, and the quaver. Instead of these are to be substituted the period, the colon, the semicolon, the comma. In the present notation, the notes are placed on lines and spaces, and by this means the scale is described, which consists of the first seven letters of the alphabet five times repeated. The substitutes are intended to be the letters themselves, they will completely do away the cliffs. The first seven letters are to be large Roman capitals; the second seven Italic capitals; the third seven small Roman capitals; the fourth seven small Roman; and the fifth seven small Italic. For the sharp and flat will be used the acute and grave accents: instead of the bars are to be used *dashes* ——; and the marks used to distinguish sections §; these and other alterations are to be introduced, which we suspect musicians will not very willingly sanction. Teachers do not readily become learners; nor will it be an easy task for Mr. Dibdin to persuade adepts in the musical world that the proposed alterations are indeed improvements. We remember some years ago a mathematician attempted to prove that the words *plus* and *minus*, and other algebraic terms, were not only barbarous, but ought to be discarded by the English student. As we predicted, the terms which had been sanctioned by ages and the most respectable authority, still remain, while the book that would have excited a needless innovation is well nigh forgotten. We suspect Mr. D.'s invention will experience a similar fate.

MR. EDWARD WEEKS, (DENBIGH, WALES,) *for a new and improved Frame for forcing Cucumbers, &c.*

This is a double frame, of which the external one is nearly similar to that which is already in use. The internal frame is made without covering, and with a boarded bottom sufficiently strong for sustaining the weight of the earth placed on it for the growth and sustenance of plants, and not on the dung or hot-bed. The bottom of the external frame being larger than that of the internal, a space is left between the two for the admission of the heat to the plants, which passes to them from the hot-bed through such spaces or cavities, and not to the roots of the plants through the earth as in the common way. The internal frame is so contrived, by means of rack-work, &c. that it can with the earth upon it, and the plants growing thereon, be raised or drawn up altogether within the external frame nearer to the glass lights, and by that means the plants or fruits may be made to receive a greater and more beneficial influence from the rays of the sun: it may likewise be lowered at pleasure, and be suspended at any distance between the glass and hot-bed, by which a due degree of temperature may be regulated. The admission of the heat from the hot-bed through the cavities or spaces between the frames to the plants or fruits, is also an advantage, as it prevents the roots of the plants from being burnt or damaged by a superabundant heat arising from the hot-bed through the earth.

MR. DANIEL DERING MATHEWS, (MARY LE BONE,) *for Improvements in the Construction of Watches and Chronometers.*

Mr. Mathew has annexed to his specification drawings explanatory of his invention; but as we have no means of introducing these into this work, it will be difficult to render our account intelligible. The escapement is of a new construction, depending however on the number of teeth in two equal and similar wheels, which number is to be regulated by the number of beats to be produced in a given time. The arms of the pallets terminate in distinct centres of motion, but so disposed as to cause the motion of the arms to be concentric with each other, and with the balance itself: in other words, the pallets and the balance move in different planes upon one and the same imaginary line or virtual axis. There is a piece by which the pallets and balance are supported, and back-springs which urge the pallets towards the wheels; and to each lever there is opposed a stop which prevents the pallet from advancing so far as to touch the rim of its correspondent wheel. The back-springs may be respectively adjusted, with regard to their strength and action upon the said levers, by means of a screw applied to each, or by setting or bending, or by taking down the thickness thereof, and thus by their action upon the balance, supply the place and office of the pendulum spring. To effect these purposes, a compensation for heat and cold may be applied in any of the usual methods to the springs, instead of a compensation to the balance itself; and the strength and action of the springs may be regulated, and

and rendered more equable, in the several angular positions of the levers, by the interposition of a piece equivalent to the tumbler in a gun-lock, or to the jointed connection between the main-spring and a lever from the axis of the cock, as is sometimes done in the same instrument. The patentee next describes the method of making the several parts of the machine, declaring that all his improvements are capable of being varied, disposed and applied in and to the construction of watches and chronometers, in several different manners; and in particular, that the pallets may be both placed on the same side of the wheels, and the balances may raise them, and receive their maintaining reaction, by means of pallets proceeding from a straight verge. And he adds, that he improves his watches and chronometers, by stopping the holes with platina, instead of using hard brass or jewelling in movements or the parts thereof, wherein the improvement of stopping with platina may be preferred.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the last Session of Parliament, 48 Geo. III. anno 1808.

THE attention of Parliament in the late Session, was so repeatedly occupied in the discussion of the justice of the late Expedition against Denmark, and the consideration of the policy of the orders in council, that the most important business was obliged to be deferred until near the close of the Session. This, therefore, has occasioned us to delay our usual notice of the New Acts until now; and, of those, we shall only give such as are of general concern, or which present some new feature in legislation, omitting all of an official or temporary nature, as well as those which annually pass in the ordinary course of Parliamentary business.

" 48 Geo III. c. 1. An Act for regulating the issuing and paying off of Exchequer Bills."—Passed 27th Feb. 1808.

The regulations in this Act are chiefly of an official nature, but there is one provision in it by which there will be some saving to the public, in respect of the interest on some of the Bills, and which it may not be improper to notice. Our readers may be aware that hitherto the receivers and collectors of the public taxes have been at liberty to pay in their collections in Exchequer Bills, and take interest thereon up to the time; but it is now provided by this Act, that the interest shall cease after they come to their hands, viz. "That no interest shall *run or be paid* upon any such Bills during the time any such Bills shall remain in the hands of any of the said receivers or collectors, or in the hands of any Teller of the Exchequer, but for such time the interest shall cease. § 5.

" 48 Geo. III. c. 15. An Act for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters."—Passed 21st March, 1808.

The following appear to be new clauses now introduced, for the first time, into this annual Act, and may be proper to be generally known.

" If any apprentice shall inlist and state to the justice that he is not an apprentice, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be kept to hard labour for two years, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship be liable to serve as a soldier; and, if he do not deliver himself up for that purpose, he may be taken as a deserter. § 74.

" Masters, to entitle them to claim apprentices who have been bound for seven years, are, within one month of their absconding, to go before a justice to verify on oath, the binding. § 75.

" Masters of apprentices enlisting, consenting thereto, are to receive such part of the bounty as shall not have been paid to the recruit, except two guineas for necessaries. § 77.

" And apprentices claimed by their masters shall be taken before a justice and committed, § 78, and tried at the next Quarter Sessions. § 80.

" But no servant, except an apprentice, is liable to be taken out of the service for breach of contract. § 82.

" And servants enlisting are to be entitled to such wages up to the time of their enlisting, as the magistrate may award. § 83."

The next Act which we have to notice, is one which underwent considerable discussion

discussion in both Houses of Parliament, and may, if it should be ultimately rendered permanent, either by an absolute Act or an annual continuance thereof, be the means of preventing offices from being bestowed, in future, on corrupt or incompetent persons. This Act is as follows:

"48 Geo. III. c. 50. An Act to suspend the granting of Offices in Reversion, or for Joint Lives with Benefit of Survivorship, for one year after the passing of this Act, and from thence until six weeks after the Commencement of the then next Session of Parliament.—"Passed 27th May, 1808.

During the time as above, "no office, place, employment, or salary, within his Majesty's dominions, nor any emoluments arising therefrom, shall be granted in reversion or for joint lives with benefit of survivorship, or for any two or more lives in succession by his Majesty, or by any board or department of government or by any chief judge or officer of any court of law or equity, or ecclesiastical or admiralty court. § 1. And every grant contrary hereto shall be void, § 2. and the salaries forfeited to the king. § 3. But this is not to extend to grants made by any chief judge or officer of any court of law or equity, or ecclesiastical or admiralty court, or by any archbishop or bishop, in relation to any office which before the passing of this Act might be granted in reversion, or for lives, nor to prohibit appointments of assistants and successors to the parochial clergy of St. Maud. § 4."

"48 Geo. III. c. 55. An Act for repealing the Duties of Assessed Taxes, and granting new Duties in lieu thereof, and certain additional Duties to be consolidated therewith, and also for repealing the Stamp Duties on Game Certificates, and Printing new Duties in lieu thereof, to be placed under the management of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Taxes.—" Passed 1st June, 1808.

This Act is certainly of considerable importance to the public, particularly as the assessed taxes are not merely consolidated by it, but in many instances increased: it is however too long for insertion here, and our readers will find an ample detail of its contents in the several Tax-Tables which are published.

The next Act which we have to notice, is one which was brought in by the law officers, and which met with considerable opposition from the members who generally oppose the minister, but there certainly was no novelty in the measure, notwithstanding what was urged against it; for in common law proceedings, there is a similar practice for the furtherance of justice between party and party, to let a plaintiff in to file a common appearance for a defendant according to the statute; and in the case of offences against the customs and excise. This precise regulation was some years since introduced without any objection: the Act is as follows:

"48 Geo. III. c. 58. An Act for amending the Law with regard to the Course of Proceeding on Indictments and Informations in the Court of King's Bench in certain Causes; for authorizing the Execution in Scotland of certain Warrants issued for Offences committed in England, and for requiring Officers, taking Bail in the King's Suit, to assign the Bail Bonds to the King."—Passed 1st June, 1808.

"Whenever any person shall be charged with any offence, for which he may be prosecuted by indictment or information in the court of king's bench, not being treason or felony, and the same shall be made appear to any judge of the same court by affidavit, or by certificate of the indictment, or information being filed, it shall be lawful for such judge to issue his warrant, and cause the party to be apprehended, and bound in a recognizance with two sureties to appear and answer; and when they are detained for want of bail, the prosecutor may deliver them a copy of the indictment, or information, with notice to appear and plead, within eight days, which if they do not do, the prosecutor may enter an appearance for them, plead not guilty, and proceed to trial." § 1.

The next clause authorizes the execution in Scotland of warrants issued in England. § 2.

And the last authorizes the assignment to the prosecutor of bail bonds taken on arrests at the king's suit, on writs of *capias ad respondendum*. § 3.

"43 Geo. III. cap. 59," enable his Majesty to settle an annuity of 10,000l. on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel; passed June 1, 1808.

"48 Geo. III. cap. 60," enacts, that no person using the trade of tanning of leather, shall by himself, or by any other during the time that he shall use the said trade, carry on the trade of a shoemaker, currier, leather-cutter, or other artificer, exercising the cutting or work-

ing of leather upon pain of forfeiting every hide and skin by him wrought or tanned, during the time he shall use the trade of tanning, to be recovered by action, with full costs, half to the king and half to the informer. § 7.

"48 Geo. III. cap. 70," enacts, that from October 1, 1808, no British built vessel captured by the enemy, shall afterwards be registered as a British vessel, but though owned by British subjects, shall be deemed prize-built.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of June, and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ALLCOTT William, Gosport, Southampton, haberdasher. (Compigne, Gosport, and Tarrant and Grey, Chancery lane

Andrews Garret, Mark lane, ship broker. (Healing, Lawrence lane, Cheapside

Ball William Corbin, Wolverhampton, baker. (Biddle, Wolverhampton, or Williams, Staple inn

Bell John, late of Southwood lane, Highgate, underwriter (but now a prisoner in his Majesty's prison of the Fleet) (Jackson, Garden court, Temple

Bell Robert, Newcastle upon-Tyne, linen draper. (Clennell, Staple's inn, London, and Saul, Carlisle

Best Benjamin, Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate street, Within, merchant tailor. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square

Birch John, and Robert Robinson, Broughton Lodge, Lancaster, cotton spinners. (Milne, Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple

Bloom Daniel, of Trowse Millgate, Norwich, merchant. (Foster, Son, and Unthank, Norwich

Bradbury William, Small Bridge, Hundersfield, Lancaster, woollen clothier. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Milne, Rochdale

Bucknall John, Newcastle-under Lyne, Stafford, liquor merchant. (Plant, Newcastle, and Whalley, Staple inn

Bulley Robert, Weymouth, butcher. (Bigg, Hatton garden, and Bayley, Weymouth

Calvert Thomas, Lancaster, grocer. (Hurd, Temple, and Clark, Lancaster

Cass John, Scarborough, Yorkshire, cabinet maker. (Bousfield, Bouverie street, London, or Woodall, Scarborough

Cawley Allen, Milton, Derby, grocer. (Huxley, Pump court, Temple, and Ditas, Stockport

Chandler Nathaniel, Fleet market, butcher. (Fletcher, Took's court, Curfitor street

Cocking Richard, Golgate, Ellel, Lancaster, hatter. (Blakelock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple, London, and Atkinson, Lancaster

Coghan John, Liverpool, victualler. (Pennington, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row

Cotton Thomas, Grove, Hackney, insurance broker. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Cheapside

Crotts Joseph, Great Trill, Axminster, Devon, horse dealer. (Stokes, Golden square

Danvers John, Woolwich, surgeon. (Lansdown, Inner Temple lane

Davey John, Curtain road, Shoreditch. (Bond, Leadenhall street

Davies Evan, Cloth fair, West Smithfield, woollen draper. (Pullen, Fore street, Cripplegate

Davis, Nathan, Union Green, Paddington, dealer and chapman. (Keys, somerset street, Aldgate

Davis Samuel, the younger, Ilford, Essex, shopkeeper. (Day and Hamerton, Fenchurch street

Delahoyde Charles, Esher, Surrey, and Haymarket, Middlesex, rectifying distiller. (Humphries, Clement's inn

Dorey James, Hereford, wine merchant. (Chilton, Chancery lane, and Okey, Gloucester

Doyle Thomas, late of Threadneedle street, (but now a prisoner in the King's Bench), mariner. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Dryer Benjamin, Exeter, floor cloth manufacturer. (Mortimer, Exeter, or Williams and Darke, Bedford row, London

Dunn John, Brighthelmstone, carpenter. (Evatt, Brighthelmstone, or Wilde, jun. Falcon square, London

Falconer John, Bernard street, Russel square. (Mayhew, Symond's inn

Francis Thomas, Grosman Francis, and Thomas Francis, the younger, Cambridge, merchants. (Wood, Cambridge, and Goodwin, King's Lynn

Frankland Francis, Bow lane, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Lee, Three Crown court, Southwark

Fricker Robert, Portsea, builder. (Compigne, Gosport, or Tarrant and Grey, Chancery lane

Gale Joseph, Fleet street, pastry cook. (Matthews and Randall, Castle street, Holborn

Gatty Joseph, Oxford street, ironmonger. (Edison, Cooper's hall, Bunnghall street

Gilbert William, Portsea, cabinet maker. (Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street, or Sanger, Portsea

Gill Clifford, Manchester draper. (Hewitt, Manchester, or Ellis, Chancery lane

Goodenough William, Hampstead road, coachmaker. (Herbert, Fleet street

Green Richard, Bishopsgate street, jeweller. (Spurr, Bedford court, Gray's inn

Green William, Kingsland road, dealer and chapman. (Haydon, Great Trinity lane

Grey Robert, Portsea, builder. (Naylor, Great New street, Long acre, and Glendening, Portsea

Gurney Charles, Liverpool, confectioner. (Griffith, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row

Hallett William, Hereford, cordwainer. (Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn, and Ward, Gloucester

Ham William, and William Auft, Cow cross street, Middlesex, brass founders. (Ellison and Dawson, Lombard street

Harmer Samuel, Aldborough, Suffolk, innkeeper. (Debary and Derby, Tanfield court, Temple, and Bohun, Beccles

Harris John, Aberdare, Glamorgan, builder. (Hulme, Brunswick square

Harrison Luke, Wavertree, near Liverpool, joiner. (Forrest, Liverpool, or Windle, Bedford row, London

Henry Henry, Liverpool, tailor. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith, Liverpool

Hirst Joseph, Suffolk lane, Cannon street. (Sudlow, Monument yard

Hobson William, Stockport, Chester, grocer. (Edmonds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn, and Baddeley, Stockport

Holehouse Ann, Union street, Shadwell, sugar refiner. (Gatty and Haddan, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Hullah Robert Arnold, Moorfields, auctioneer. (Trickey, Pitzroy square

Jacob Samuel, Portsea, shopkeeper. (Isaacs, Minories

Joel Moses, High street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthenware. (Sparrow, Newcastle-under-Lyne, or Wilson, Temple

Jones Henry, Northwich, Cheshire, draper. (Ellis, Curfitor street, London

Kerrison Thomas Alday, Norwich, banker. (Simpson, Norwich, and Windus, son, and Holtaway, Chancery lane

King George, King's place, Newington, Surrey, builder. (Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn

Ledwell Richard, Cleveland street, New road, St. Pancras. (Freame, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields

Lee Thomas, Liverpool, innkeeper. (Dawson, Liverpool, and Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, London

Levy Samuel, Little Paternoster row, Spitalfields, furniture broker. (Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate

Lomas John, the elder, John Lomas, the younger, and Joseph Holdsworth Lomas, Leicester, woolstaplers. (Lawton, Leicester, and Taylor, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Lovell James, Houndsditch, London, baker. (Parnther and Son, London street, Fenchurch street

Mainwaring William, Liverpool, tailor. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, and Battye, Chancery lane

Mason Edward, Great Swan alley, Coleman street, carpenter. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thompson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

May James, Dedham, Essex, maltster. (Denton and Barker, Gray's inn

M'Clellan William, Preston, Lancashire, linen draper. (Blanchard and Carr, Preston, or Blakelock and Makinson, Temple

Meeker William Parsons, Basinghall street, merchant. (Walton, Girdler's Hall, Basinghall street

Mulliner John, Birmingham, mealman. (Egerton, Gray's inn square, and Spurrier, Birmingham

Newcomb George, Bath, jeweller. (Hurst, Ladbine, London

Orchard George, otherwise George Tryon Orchard, Copenhagen house, Islington, victualler. (Loxley, Cheapside

Parker George, Chenies street, Oxford road, British wine maker. (Bruce, Enfield square

Parr Robert, Watling street, wholesale haberdasher. (Fisher, Bread street, Cheapside

Peacock Richard, Turnmil street, Clerkenwell, currier. (Vandercom and Conyn, Cannon street

Phillips John, Printer's street, Blackfriars, and of the Strand, Middlesex, dealer in glass and earthenware. (Hinton, Buriet street, Salisbury square

Popplewell John, Hull, auctioneer. (Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn, and Codd and Garland, Hull

Pugh William, Machynleth, Montgomeryshire, shopkeeper. (Orred, Liverpool, or Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, London

Rayner Henry, Bristol, linen draper. (James, Gray's inn square, and Morgan and Livett, Bristol

Ryley George, Salford, Lancaster, builder. (Redhead and Brother, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple

Salter Thomas, Trinity square, Tower hill, broker. (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick's place, Old Jewry

Sanders John, late of Canterbury, and now a prisoner in the Fleet, corn merchant. (Mayor, Brook street, Holborn

Sanders

Sanders Samuel, Abchurch lane, vintner. (Druce, Billiter square
Satterthwaite Thomas, Kendal, Weſtmorland, tanner (Richardſon and Fell, Kendall, and Jackſon, Garden court, Middle Temple
Secretan John James, Wincheſter ſtreet, inſurance broker. (Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Cheapſide
Shee John, Bloomsbury ſquare, wine and brandy merchant. (Hughes, Bear yard, Lincoln's inn fields
Shenſton Thomas, Market Boſworth, Leiceſter, draper. (Berridge, Wood ſtreet, Cheapſide, and Thornley, Hinckley
Sintzenich Peter, Spring place, Kentiſh town, and New Bond ſtreet, printſeller. (Finnis, Hart ſtreet, Bloomsbury
Stanham Richard, North Witham, Lincolnſhire, beaſt jobber. (White, Grantham, Wiſhaw, Lamb's Conduit ſtreet, or Taylor, Chancery lane
Stokoe George, Sun ſtreet, plane maker. (Aubrey, Tooke's court, Curſitor ſtreet, and Pullen, Fore ſtreet
Stretton William, Wadenhoe, Northampton, butcher. (Sherard, Thrapſton, or Oundle, Northampton, and Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn
Swallow Richard, Attercliffe Forge, Sheffield, ironmaſter. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn, and Brookfield, Sheffield
Thornber James, Colne, Lancaſhire, calico manufacturer. (Hardacre, Colne, or Laycock, Aldermanbury
Tongue Chriſtopher, Runcorn, Cheſhire, and Liverpool, ale and porter dealer. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, or Battye, Chancery lane
Uſhaw William, Beverley, Yorkſhire, corn merchant. (Duesbery, Beverley, or Lambert, Hatton Garden
Watkins James, Chepſtow, Monmouthſhire, draper. (James, Gray's inn, or Evans, Chepſtow
White William, of Blackfriars' road, white lead manufacturer. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry
Whitehead Joſeph, Manchester, cordwainer. (Kearſley and Cardwell, Manchester, and Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Wickſteed Richard, Carey ſtreet, London, ſcrivener. (Falcon, Elm court, Temple
Williams John, Alderſgate ſtreet, victualler. (Templer, Bur ſtreet, East Smithfield
Williamſon William, Gringley on the Hill, Nottinghamſhire, corn factor. (Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion ſquare, or Cartwright, Bawtry, Yorkſhire
Wilſon James, and John Sallows, Oxford ſtreet, leather ſellers. (Peacock, Lincoln's inn fields
Wilſon Robert, Liverpool, farrier. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, and Bardſwell and Stevenſon, Liverpool
Wood James, Lindfield, Suſſex, victualler. (Evatt, Brighthelmſtone, or Wilde, Jun. Falcon ſquare, London

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abbott Robert, Thomas ſtreet, Horſleydown, ſpirit merchant, July 23
Abraham Samuel, Sandwich, linen draper, Aug. 2
Aikew James, and William Wright, New Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars, ſtraw hat manufacturers, Aug. 2
Bate Thomas, Macclesfield, Cheſter, draper, July 30
Beatſon William and John, St. Mary at Hill, London, merchants, Aug. 9
Beck Anthony, Oxford ſtreet, ſadler, July 23
Binden Henry, Thornbury, Glouceſter, bacon factor, Aug 16
Bridger John, the younger, Mortlake, tallow chandler, July 23
Bulgin William, Briſtol, printer, October 15
Burroughs James, Chiſwell ſtreet, hoſier, Auguſt 2
Busby William, Strand, hatter, Auguſt 2
Carruthers John, Briſtol, grocer, July 23
Chambers William, Prince's ſtreet, Barbican, victualler, Auguſt 23
Clarke Robert Daniel, Wareham, Dorſet, linen draper, Auguſt 16
Clemoe Richard, Falmouth, merchant, Auguſt 9
Cochran William, Liverpool, merchant, July 25
Cole Francis, North Tawton, Devon, ſerge maker, July 28
Colecom James, Bow ſtreet, bricklayer, July 12
Coles John, Banbury, Oxford, mealman, Auguſt 13
Collins Letitia, Ann Jones, and Eliza Kearney, New Bond ſtreet, milliners, July 23
Colwill John, Newnham, Glouceſter, wine merchant, Auguſt 20
Cowlishaw Charles, Aſhborne, Derby, July 9
Cramer John, Royal Spa Gardens, Bermondſey, victualler, Auguſt 2
Croſs Chriſtopher, and John, Liverpool, curriers, Auguſt 10
Croſs Jennet, Liverpool, milliner, Auguſt 17
Cunningham John, Epſom, ſhopkeeper, July 16
Dickens Thomas, Glouceſter ſtreet, Hoxton, baker, Aug. 2
Dixon John Wood, Creſcent, Minories, ſhip and inſurance broker, Auguſt 6
Dodgſon George, Kendal, grocer, Auguſt 6
Dow James, Bush Lane, London, merchant, July 19
Dowbiggen William, Lancaſter, merchant, July 15
Eadon, otherwiſe Yeadon, George, Bermondſey ſtreet, leather dreſſer, July 23
Edwards Thomas, Ducksfoot lane, Upper Thames ſtreet, cotton manufacturer, Auguſt 2
Eſpener Charles, Hull, woollen draper, July 26
Feather Henry, Manchester, tea dealer, Auguſt 2
Foſter John, Manchester, cotton ſpinner, July 12, 23
Fuller John James, Yoxford, Suffolk, draper, Auguſt 8
Gear Samuel, Hull, cabinet maker, Auguſt 12
Gimber Giles, Sandwich, linen draper, July 13
Gosling David, Nottingham, victualler, July 14
Graff James, Tower Royal, merchant, Auguſt 9
Graff James, and Patrick Dempſey Foley, Tower Royal, merchants, Auguſt 9
Gravenor William, Briſtol, ſugar refiner, July 13
Green John, Hull, flax dreſſer, Auguſt 12
Green William, the younger, Maidſtone, dealer and chapman, July 26
Green Valentine and Rupert, Percy ſtreet, Tottenham court road, engravers, Auguſt 2
Greenock Thomas, Drayton in Hales, Salop, mercer, July 26
Griffith John Yew, Northampton terrace, City road, ſtock broker, Auguſt 6
Grimes George, Great Warner ſtreet, Cold Bath fields, Auguſt 9
Hamlin Richard, Tottenham court road, victualler, July 23
Hancock William, Sheffield, grocer, July 13
Hare Moſes, Exeter, cabinet maker, July 11
Harriſon George, Globe ſtreet, Wapping, carpenter, and James Gibſon, the elder, deceaſed, Auguſt 2
Harriſon Samuel, Manchester, and William Harriſon, Sheffield, hatters, Auguſt 9
Hart William, and Samuel Turner, the younger, Lothbury, warehouſemen, July 19
Hebert John and George, Grange road, Southwark, tanners, Auguſt 9
Henſhaw William, St. Catherine's, near the Tower, coal merchant, July 23
Heppell John, Monkwearmouth, Durham, ſail maker, Auguſt 4
Herbert Thomas, Barnard ſtreet, Ruſſel ſquare, merchant, Auguſt 9
Hetherington, John, Carliſle, inn keeper, Auguſt 5
Hill Stephen, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, oil and colourman, July 19
Hill Iſaac, Strand, hatter, Auguſt 2
Hodgſon John, the younger, Coleman ſtreet, merchant, July 16
Horn William, and Richard Jackſon, Redcroſs ſtreet, Southwark, rectifying diſtillers, July 26
Horn Nicholas, Martin's lane, merchant, Auguſt 16
Houghton William and John, Preſton, Lancaſter, cotton manufacturers, Auguſt 5
Hudſon James, Watling ſtreet, merchant, July 30
Jackſon Richard, Redcroſs ſtreet, Southwark, rectifying diſtiller, July 26
Jackſon John, Liverpool, merchant, Auguſt 12
Jacob John, Stratford, Eſſex, miller, Auguſt 9
Johnſon John, Holborn hill, linen draper, July 23
Jones James, Biſhop's Stortford, Herts, ſhopkeeper, July 16
Jones Thomas, Glouceſter, horſe dealer, July 29
Kirkpatrick Thomas, Oxford road, ſilk mercer, Sept. 3
Lambert George, Holborn, victualler, July 16
Lewis Jacob, and Silveſter Cohn, of Liverpool, and Maurice De Jongh, of Manchester, merchants, July 15
Lewis John, Old Jewry, warehouſeman, July 30
Lloyd John, Woolwich, victualler, July 26
Lodge John, London Wall, carpenter, July 16, Nov. 5
Markham William, Cottingham, York, merchant, July 19
Marſden William, Manchester, merchant, June 28
Martinnant Peter, St. James's ſtreet, warehouſeman, Auguſt 6
Maſon Robert, late of Purleigh, Eſſex (but now of the King's Bench), dealer in cattle, July 23
Matthias John, Brighthelmſtone, ſlater, Auguſt 2
Meadley Richard, Hull, patten maker, July 22
Merrefield John, Grantham, money ſcrivener, Auguſt 8
Micklam John, Strand, tobacconiſt, Auguſt 27
Mockitt Thomas, Deal, miller, July 13
Morley William, Drury lane, warehouſeman, July 2
Newberry Edward, Old Broad ſtreet, builder, Auguſt 2, 23
Pearſon John, Maryport, Cumberland, mariner, July 20
Poole Robert, Ratcliffe Highway, linen draper, July 26, November 15
Poole Thomas Edward, Drayton in Hales, Salop, currier, July 25
Potter Chriſtopher, Parliament ſtreet, right maker, October 20
Potts George, Newcaſtle upon-Tyne, linen draper, Aug. 2
Prior Joſeph, Prince's ſtreet, Spitalfields, dryſalter July 16
Randall William, Pope's Head alley, broker, July 22
Readhead Daniel, St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, tin plate worker, July 23
Reid James, Broad ſtreet, underwriter, Auguſt 10
Rigby John, Wigan, Lancaſter, currier, Auguſt 8
Roberts Samuel, Glouceſter, bruſh maker, July 29
Roberts William, Briſtol, linen draper, July 30
Roper Thomas, Iſlington, rope maker, Auguſt 2
Rowe Mark, Truro, ſhopkeeper, July 21
Rowton Zaccheus, Northampton, factor, July 13
Roxburgh James, Wincheſter ſtreet, inſurance broker, Auguſt 6
Sawyer John, Leeds, merchant, Auguſt 10
Sayer John, Paternoſter row, lace merchant, July 27
Senior John, Broad court, Drury lane, money ſcrivener, December 17
Simpſon Thomas, and Nottingham Simpſon, Northallerton, York, merchants, July 23
Smith William, Cheapſide, warehouſeman, Auguſt 27
Spicer Howard, Walden, Eſſex, maltſter and draper, July 26, Auguſt 6
Spittle John, Darlaſton, Stafford, victualler, July 30
Starey Thomas, Newgate ſtreet, wholeſale linen draper, Auguſt 9
Stuart Thomas, Bermondſey ſtreet, hat manufacturer, July 23
Tetley Joſhua, Leeds, brandy merchant, and John Hucks, July 22
Tomlinſon Richard, Leek, Stafford, linen draper, Auguſt 2
Towers Thomas, Blackburn, Lancaſhire, ironmonger, July 19
Tremlett Thomas, Exeter, and John Hall, Alphington, Devon, merchants, July 21
Wilcock Robert, Irlam, Lancaſhire, cotton ſpinner, July 28
Willimott James Sebaſtian, Stamford, Lincoln, linen draper, July 26
Wood John, Manchester, cotton ſpinner, July 16
Wrigley James, Pitt ſtreet, Blackfriars' road, hat manufacturer, July 19

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of June, to the 20th of July.

FEBRIS	12
Catarrhus	5
Phthysis	2
Opthalmia	6
Dyspepsia	7
Hypochondriasis	3
Menorrhagia	1
Leucorrhœa	2
Epilepsia	2
Diarrhœa et Cholera	4
Morbi Infantiles	3
Morbi Cutanei	1

The extreme intensity of the recent heat, has of course produced a general disposition toward disease, and in a great number of instances its actual formation. Febrile complaints have been the most prevalent. In a greater or minor degree, there are few persons that from the beginning of their lives have been free from affections of this character. With many, existence from its first commencement is a protracted fever. Where the blood in its circuit through the system, although it flow in its ordinary channel, preserves not the usual and healthy pace of nature; where the arteries contract and relax either with a capricious irregularity, or a kind of irascible rapidity; where the temperature of the body, although not vulgarly regarded as morbid, stands in fact above or below the wholesome point of the thermometer; and in alliance with these indications of distemper, there is generally observed an imperfect capacity for, or an indisposition toward, mental or corporeal exertion: this *je ne sais quoi* feeling of uncomfortableness, the *being out of sorts* without being decidedly ill, this intermediate and equivocal anomalous or anonymous state, which involves all the disasters laying claim to the denomination of disease, is a subject of particular compassion and of professional care. Few require so much delicacy of attention as those who receive none from an idea of their not needing any. What are deemed nervous complaints, are in fact not only the most real, but the most deeply rooted in the constitution. Nothing can be more unphilosophical or inhuman, than an attempt to ridicule a patient out of any modification of hypochondriasis. It would not be more absurd to think of dissipating a dropsy of the abdomen, than a distemper of the mind, by sarcasm or levity. Hypochondriasis, of all complaints, is particularly deserving of a philanthropic tenderness. The nerves are the chords of feeling, and should not be touched with a rude or boisterous hand. Wine, of all things, ought to be avoided by the nervous. The strongest liquors are the most weakening: in proportion to the strength which the draught possesses, is that which it deducts from the person who drinks it. A sudden blaze is inevitably succeeded by chronic darkness.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, July 26. 1808.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

AUSTRIA.

THE measures now in execution in the Austrian dominions are two-fold; one for organizing a national *levee en masse* by calling out the entire male population of the country capable of bearing arms; and the other for establishing, by ballot, an army of reserve of fifty-two battalions, or 59,800 men, to be exercised at given periods, and to recruit the regiments of the line. These arrangements were executed with such promptitude, that the contribution of Vienna to the army of reserve, amounting to 750 men, was raised in a week.—The following Proclamation was at the same time issued on the subject:

"We, Francis I. by the Grace of God, Emperor of Auftria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Gallicia, and Lodomeria, &c. &c. Archduke of Auftria, &c. &c.

"We have disclosed to our beloved fubjects, in our Letters Patent, of the 12th ult. our defigns attending the organization of the reserves, namely, the defence of the Monarchy, which is to be founded on fuch means as to afford us the poflibility of facilitating the finances of State by a reduction of the regular army.

"In this defign we have found it good to organize a national *levy en maffe*, tending to defend the country.

"We

"We do, for this end, chooſe a period when we are in friendly relation with all the Powers of the Continent—for only then, if ſuch meaſures are ripely adopted, and cemented by time, can ſucceſs be expected from them, in caſe they ſhould become needful.

"To execute theſe meaſures, we have appointed Plenipotentiaries, whoſe knowledge, zeal, and attachment to our Perſon and the State, have been repeatedly tried.—They have received definitive inſtruction as to the manner and time of execution, and will take the other requiſite meaſures accordingly.

"We expect our beloved ſubjects, who have always ſhewn, in a moſt laudable manner, their unſhaken devotion and fidelity towards us, will acknowledge in that regulation the full meaſure of our paternal deſigns, and aſſiſt to carry them into effect with all their might, as a meaſure inſeparable from their welfare. The activity and prudence diſplayed in this buſineſs ſhall obtain our ſpecial approbation, and recommend those who ſhall laudably diſtinguiſh themſelves in this particular.

"Given in our capital and place of reſidence, Vienna, June 9th, in the year 1808, and of our reign, the eighth year.

"FRANCIS."

ROME.

Answer of his Eminence Cardinal GABRIELLI, *First Secretary of State to the* POPE, *to the Note of his Excellency* M. CHAMPAGNY, *from the Emperor of France, dated April* 19.

"After your Excellency had made known to the Holy Father, that it was the decided wish of his Majesty the Emperor and King, that he should enter into an offensive and defensive league with the other Powers of Italy, as had been declared by M. Champagny to the Cardinal Caprara, by note of the 3d current, the diſpatch of the Cardinal has been received, which brought the original note of the above minister.

"The Holy Father, after having attentively read and considered the said document, has ordered Cardinal Gabrielli, First Secretary of State, to make known to your Excellency his Holiness's sentiments on its contents; beginning with that which forms the cardinal point among all the others. His Holiness has seen with pain, that even the final proposition therein contained, of the offensive and defensive league, should be accompanied with the threat of depriving him of his temporal dominions, in case of his non-compliance. If worldly considerations had at all influenced the conduct of the Holy Father, he would from the first have yielded to the wish of his Majesty, and not have exposed himself to suffer so many calamities; but the Holy Father is regulated alone by the consideration due to his duty, and his conscience: both have prevented him from agreeing to the federation, and they equally hinder him from consenting to the offensive and defensive league, which differs but in name; its nature, however, does not except any Prince, to whom the Pope, according to the circumstances of the times, might not become an enemy.

"His Holiness feels, moreover, that this article, far from improving, detracts from his situation. In the articles presented to Cardinal de Bayan, the federation was proposed as alone against heretics and the English. But this is couched in general terms, pointing out no people as an enemy, yet excluding no government, no nation, from the contingency of becoming one. If, then, his Holiness declined, from conscientious motives, to be a party to that federation, so is he equally withheld from this league. The Holy Father would not merely bind himself to a defence, but to an aggression. Then would be seen the Minister of the God of Peace placing himself in a state of perpetual warfare; then would be seen their common father in arms against his children, and the Head of the Church exposing himself, by his own act, to a deprivation of his spiritual connection with the Catholics of those Powers against which the league would make it imperative on him to act hostilely. How then can his Holiness shake off his power and natural character, and sacrifice, as must be the consequence, the interest of religion?

"His Holiness, unlike other Princes, is invested with a two-fold character, namely, of Sovereign Pontiff, and of temporal Sovereign, and has given repeated evidence that he cannot, by virtue of this second qualification, enter upon engagement which would lead to results militating against the first and most important office, and injuring the religion of which he is the head, the Propagator, and the Avenger. His Holiness, therefore, cannot enter into any offensive and defensive league, which would, by a permanent and progressive system, drag him into hostility against all those powers upon which his Majesty may think proper to make war, since the Italian States, now dependent upon his Majesty, can never avoid taking part in such wars. His Holiness would consequently be obliged to become a party in them by virtue of this league. Such an engagement must begin to be acted upon by the Pope from this moment, and against any Catholic Prince; thus waging war against him without a motive. Farther, it must be waged against all those powers, whether Catholic or not, who may, upon whatever grounds, be the enemies of any Italian Prince.

"Thus is the Head of the Church, accustomed as he is to rule his estates in peace, driven in a moment to a state of warfare, offensive against hostile powers, and defensive of the others. This engagement is too repugnant to the sacred duties of his Holiness, and too injurious to the interests of religion, to be entered into by the Head of that religion. His Holiness feels that it would be a dereliction of truth to enter the league—he would

would announce, by such a resolution, his refusal of any accommodation, any peace with the Emperor, and would even declare hostilities against him. How could it ever be supposed, that his Holiness should be capable of declaring war against any power? He has long been enduring the most hostile treatment, and is therefore prepared to endure the threatened loss of his temporal dominions.

"Heaven is witness of the purity of his Holiness's intentions, and the world will judge if it was possible to have conceived so extraordinary a scheme. Ardently desiring to compromise, and to be in peace with his Majesty, he manifested, in his note of the 28th of January last, his compliance, as far as it was possible to comply—his Majesty, however, does not practise all those condescensions which he might practise towards the Holy See; he persists inflexibly in demanding what his Holiness neither can nor will accede to, namely, in binding him to a war, and to a perpetual and aggressive war, under the pretence of securing his tranquillity. What can Italy have to fear if his Holiness should not enter into the proposed league.

"Surrounded as the Papal dominions are by those of his Majesty, no rational fear could be entertained but of the ports; yet his Holiness having offered to shut them during the present war against the enemies of France, and to guard the coast, he thus proposed to contribute, as far as was in his power, without betraying his sacred duties, to the security and tranquillity of Italy. If, in spite of all this, his Majesty shall take possession, as he has threatened, of the Papal dominions, respected by all, even the most powerful monarchy, during a space of ten centuries and upwards, and shall overturn the government, his Holiness will be unable to prevent the spoliation, and can only, in bitter affliction of heart, lament the evil which his Majesty will commit in the sight of God; trusting in whose protection, his Holiness will remain in perfect tranquillity, enjoying the consciousness of not having brought on this disaster by imprudence or by obstinacy, but to preserve the independence of that Sovereignty which he ought to transmit uninjured to his successors, as he received it: and to maintain, in its integrity, that conduct which may secure the universal concurrence of all Princes, so necessary to the welfare of religion. For this fidelity to his sacred duties, his Holiness will receive consolation from the words of his Divine Master, "Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake."

"With respect to the articles relating to the dismissal of the Cardinals, his Holiness, in the complaints alledged, had no need of examining the principle of their allegiance. Presuming on that freedom which the rights of nations allow to every man, to live under that sky which is most congenial to him; presuming on that new allegiance acquired by the domicile of many years, his Holiness remarks, that primitive allegiance cannot avail against the sacred obligations undertaken by the Cardinals of the Church of God, the oaths they take on receiving the purple, and their eminent office of Councillors to the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual concerns; and that, therefore, they cannot be torn from his bosom.

"With regard to the cessation of the functions of the Legate, and to his departure, his Holiness could hardly have expected that they would have been attributed to the motive assigned in M. Champagny's note. His Holiness will repeat them once more. After having tried every method to recal his Majesty to his previous sentiments towards the Papal See, and to concert the desired reparation of so many religious innovations—after having endured, for such a length of time, with unsubdued patience, and with unalterable meekness, so many outrages and insults—after having seen how fruitless were all the remonstrances urged against the hostile proceedings of the French—after having peaceably borne the humiliation of imprisonment, and seeing these insults, these contempts, these violations, increase with every hour, his Holiness found it necessary, though with the deepest regret, to determine on the recal of his Legate, in order to overthrow, at least in the face of the world, the false and scandalous opinion, that whatever might occur, even the most flagrant wrongs, would receive his tacit consent.

"In this very recal, the precise period of which could not have been anticipated by his Holiness, he professed, along with those constant affectionate regards which he entertained for his Majesty, that could he but consent to the demand of the evacuation of Rome, and be satisfied with those concessions which are compatible with the duties of his Holiness, the Legate might continue in conformity with his instructions, to exercise his functions. But his Majesty proved inflexible, and instead of receding a single step, preferred the discontinuance of the Legation, and the departure of the Pontifical Representative.

"It is not, therefore, his Holiness, who by this hypothetical recal of his Legate, has declared war against the Emperor—it is the Emperor who chuses to declare war against his Holiness—and, not content with declaring it against his temporal Sovereignty, he threatens to raise in his Spiritual, a wall of division between the Catholics of France and the Sovereign Pontiff, in the assurance, according to M. Champagny's note, that the Cardinal Legate having given up his functions, the Gallican Church resumes its doctrine in all its integrity.

"His Holiness has too good an opinion of the illustrious Clergy of France to doubt that the Gallican Church, however jealous of its prerogatives, is yet so attached to the chair of St. Peter, that it will maintain itself unshaken

ſhaken in its true principles, without aſſerting rights which it does not and cannot poſſeſs; nor become ſchiſmatic, by ſeparating itſelf from the Catholic Unity.

"It is not then—the repetition is important—it is not his Holineſs who ſeeks the rupture. A pacific Prince, notwithſtanding he was obliged to witneſs the ſpoliation, in defiance of all right, of his ſtates of Benevento and Ponte Corvo—notwithſtanding his enormous expenſe in maintaining French troops—notwithſtanding the uſurpation of his capital, the uſurpation of almoſt all his ſovereign rights—notwithſtanding the violent diſmiſſal of ſo many ſpiritual perſons, compoſing this Holy Senate—and notwithſtanding all the other acts, by which his dignity has been degraded, all that his Holineſs did, was to command his people, when the French army entered Rome, to ſhew it reſpect—all that his Holineſs did was to receive it in the moſt hoſpitable manner, and implore of his Majeſty, in the mean time, relief from ſo many aggravated evils—and all that his Holineſs now does in this extremity is, to mourn between the veſtibule and the altar, invoking the pity of Heaven upon his people, and that by a return to better counſels, the moſt potent Emperor Napoleon will not ſuffer the inheritance of the Roman See, given by Providence to the Head of the Catholic Church in full enjoyment, to be loſt and rooted out.

"Thus has his Holineſs made war! Thus has he conducted himſelf to the preſent hour towards his Majeſty, however diſtreſſing the reſult. Still his Holineſs will cheriſh the hope that his Majeſty, rejecting the counſels of the enemies of the Holy See, who have had recourſe to every art to change his diſpoſition, will revert to their former friendly correſpondence, and be ſatisfied with the conceſſions made in the note of the 28th of January. If, by the hidden purpoſes of the Moſt High, this ſhould not take place, and his Majeſty, regardleſs of his own glory, and deaf to the calls of juſtice, ſhould put his threats in execution, and take poſſeſſion of the ſtates of the Church by right of conqueſt, overturning the Government in conſequence, his Holineſs will be unable to remedy ſuch fatal occurrences; but he ſolemnly declares, that the firſt will not be a conqueſt, as his Holineſs is in peace with all the world, but will be an uſurpation more violent than hiſtory can furniſh; and the ſecond will not be the reſult of conqueſt, but that of uſurpation. He declares, at the ſame time, that it will not be the work of political genius and illumination, but an awful viſitation of God, from whom all Sovereignty is derived, and eſpecially that given to the Head of the Church.

"Bowing in that event, with profound adoration to the decrees of Heaven, his Holineſs will find conſolation in reflecting, that the Creator and Redeemer willed theſe things, and that all concurs to accompliſh his purpoſes when his appointed time arrives.

"This is the answer which the undersigned is commanded by his Holineſs to give to the note of M. Champagny, and to communicate to your Excellency.

"Cardinal GABRIELLI."

The Pope continued at Rome early in the last month, when he was occupied in the beautification of three female Saints, but the French have usurped the Government.

SPAIN.

We noticed in our last Number the advices which had been received from Spain of a general Insurrection in that country against the usurpation and tyranny of France. Those advices have since been fully confirmed, and Spain has exhibited one of the most honourable positions recorded in history. Its whole population has risen in support of its independence, and of Ferdinand the Seventh, son of Charles the Fourth. Proclamations have been published in every province, but the following is a specimen of the whole, and it eloquently describes the merits of the Spanish cause:

Proclamation of Leon.

"SPANIARDS,—To the excess of your fidelity you have been sacrificed. It is not necessary to remind you of the blunders, and perfidy of your government. During twenty long years, you have suffered in silence, while in open day the auguſt palace of your ſovereigns has been outraged, your grandeur has been degraded, your nobility has been proſtituted; every man of character and merit has been proſcribed, and the dignities and employments of this extenſive monarchy have been beſtowed upon contemptible flatterers. All this has been done in the ſacred name of majeſty; and you, loyal even to weakneſs and crime, have ſuffered and groaned, without uttering your complaints.

"The detested inſtrument of theſe calamities, who, by intrigue, has juſt eſcaped the national vengeance, was ſelected by the moſt treacherous of all uſurpers, to accompliſh his vain project of univerſal conqueſt. His artifice foreſaw, that although his dominions extended from the baſe of the Pyrenean mountains, to the remote ſhores of the Viſtula, yet that the Spaniſh empire, wiſely governed, might, at ſome future day, oppoſe his deſigns, and give aſſiſtance to nations oppreſſed by his tyranny. Under this apprehenſion, he entertained the plan of dexterouſly ſeizing on this entire peninſula, and with that view, he availed himſelf of the aſſiſtance of the moſt odious, the moſt ungrateful, and the moſt ferocious of human beings; he reſorted to Manuel Godoy, the opprobrium of our ſpecies, who is now in France, inſulting his country and his king. A ſovereignty was propoſed to him, under the baſe condition that he ſhould bargain away his prince, and his nation; and he had already commenced the execution of the contract. He had perſuaded the Regent

of Portugal, with his august relation of the House of Bourbon, to emigrate to distant realms; and he had prepared a similar exile for the kings and princes of Spain; but the glorious conflict at Aranjuez disappointed the schemes of the parricide.

"Until that time, the insidious project of the emperor of the French had not been discovered; but his subsequent conduct has opened our eyes. When the farce in Portugal was concluded, he still continued to pour his legions into the heart of our country. He pretended that these troops, in conjunction with his foreign mercenaries, were to be employed in an expedition on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. This deception could no longer serve his purpose: at last, the veil was torn asunder; he boldly spake his meaning; dared to propose to our Sovereign to abdicate his kingdom, when he was placed at the mercy of his enemy; tricked and deluded with the most solemn assurances of happiness, and of the strictest alliance between the two nations. He invited to his presence the whole of our royal family, our counsellors of state, grandees, and military authorities, under the pretext of some change or arrangement of our public institutions, when his sole object was to destroy our dynasty, and to proscribe, for ever, the illustrious House of Bourbon from the succession. Such is the language of the proclamations distributed to mislead the country; such is the sentiment expressed in the anonymous precepts to our magistrates. He has told you all this without contradiction; he has said, that your beloved Ferdinand, with his august brothers, have renounced the throne of their fathers; that they have appointed, as viceroy, Murat, the infamous outlaw of Madrid; that their royal parent surrendered in favour of Bonaparte, the nomination of your future sovereign; and presently he will tell you, that the sad relics of the family of Bourbon are prisoners in Vincennes, or some other prison of France.

"This, Spaniards, is your situation. Your king is arrested, your princes are exiled, and the key of the kingdom is in the hands of the enemy. By his minions your capital is occupied, and your brave veterans, without arms, without money, without aid, and without hope, are removed to the distance of 300 leagues from their countrymen. Shall we submit to this cruel separation? No, Spaniards, let us rather die than leave our sovereign in the hands of this perfidious tyrant; let us rather perish than permit these Vandals to lord it in our dwellings; to trample on our holy religion; and to abrogate the fundamental laws of the state.

"But, Spaniards, we shall not be sacrificed—because a great and united people is invincible: a people fighting for the state, for the supreme head of the government, for their altars, for their hearths, for their children, for their wives, and for their institutions, rendered sacred by time, can never be conquered. What! Do you wish that the code of Napoleon should be imposed upon you—a military, sanguinary code, calculated to render war eternal, of which conscription is the soul, and revolution the essence? Do you not perceive that these armies, denominated French, have their ranks supplied with Poles, Hanoverians, Bavarians, Prussians, Russians, Swiss, Italians, and even Mamelukes? Does not this disclose to you the projected destination of the youth of your country? Are you desirous that your sons, the support and consolation of their families, should be sent to your veterans, and be artfully banished from their country, to render you defenceless, and to wage war in Sweden and Denmark? Do you wish that they should be transported to the torrid clime of Hindostan, under the idle pretext of ruining the British factories? Do you not discern that the Portuguese are groaning under these oppressions—that they are deserting from the standard of usurpation, because they are transported to France?

"To arms, Spaniards; let us not submit to this state of infamy; let us intercept the communication of these outlaws with their companions; let them not return to their own country; let us withhold from them the means of subsistence; let us open our ports to the English people, and then we shall have arms, auxiliaries, intercourse with our brethren in America, and friends to supply the demands of this holy war.

"Do you believe that the nations of Europe will look with indifference at the perfidy of our enemy? Will they, without indignation, see our innocent princes made prisoners in the environs of Paris? Neither the Italians, nor even the French, are careless spectators of these atrocities. Witness the mutilated statues of Versailles, the relics of Italy, and the incessant desertions of the French army in Spain. Be persuaded that the Tyrant of Europe is not so safely reposing on his throne as his vanity imagines. Rise as an armed nation, and you are invincible; display the energies of your native courage, and the multitudes that are oppressed will become your allies. Above all, implore the assistance of heaven and of St. James, the sacred guardian of the Spanish people. Swear at the feet of St. Ferdinand that you will have none for your king but him whom you have proclaimed, Ferdinand the Seventh, who bears the hallowed name of his canonized protector!"

The English fleet which blockaded Cadiz has disembarked from 4000 to 5000 men, to co-operate with the Spaniards in Ayamonte; every moment prisoners are arriving from Cordova and Portugal, and it is expected that the whole of the French army will be obliged to surrender themselves

themselves prisoners, they being, according to the official accounts, completely surrounded by the Spaniards. Castanos commands in chief, and Lieutenant-General Reading, of the Swiss Guards, is second in command.

The insurrection against the French goes on successfully. The French armies are completely insulated, and cut off from all communication with each other. All their couriers have been intercepted by the peasantry, and their dispatches taken, which give the most melancholy accounts of their situation.

Particulars of the action between the French Squadron in Cadiz Harbour, and the Batteries at Cadiz.

At a quarter past three in the evening of the 9th of June, the batteries of the Charnell del Trocadero opened upon the French squadron, consisting of five ships of the line and one frigate; those of the arsenal, of the Caracco, of the store-houses and magazines, situated at the Point of the Cartuo, followed immediately, and were supported by the flotilla stationed in the said arsenal, and by that on the Cadiz station, which anchored opposite Fort Leives, while the French ships themselves lay in the Canal of the arsenal, in such a position, that they were out of reach of the cannon of the castles, as well as of our own squadron. The French ship of the line *Algesiras*, finding herself greatly annoyed by the mortar battery of the Cantero, directed the whole of her fire against it, and succeeded in dismounting its ordnance, but without killing any of the men.

A gun-boat was sunk, but no lives were lost, as during the whole of the engagement we had but three or four killed, and as many wounded. With respect to the enemy, we are unacquainted with the extent of their loss. Their ships have suffered in their hulls, but not in their masts, the *Algesiras* alone having lost her foretop mast and crossjack-yard. A few shot from the enemy's frigate fell in the arsenal, one of which killed one of the slaves; three reached the stores, but did no harm, the magazines which were empty, and various other places. One of the enemy's gun-boats blew up, and three boats were lowered from the stern of one of their line of battle ships, but whether with people in them is not known. The firing on both sides ceased at eight o'clock, and during the remainder of the night our batteries continued to throw a few shells, and the French did the same, so that it did not appear to be an action, but rather minute guns fired upon the death of a general officer, until nine this morning, when the engagement was renewed, with greater activity on both sides, till three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the *Hero*, Rosilly's flag-ship, hoisted a Spanish flag on the fore, and the whole squadron afterwards surrendered.

PORTUGAL.

"In the name of the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Junta of the Supreme Government of the city of Oporto makes known unto all the subjects of the said Prince, that the French Government is entirely abolished and exterminated from this country, and that the Royal Authority of our legitimate Sovereign is restored, which will be exercised fully and independently by the above-mentioned Junta, until the Government established in this kingdom by his Royal Highness shall be restored: in consequence of which the said Junta order, that his said Royal Highness shall be proclaimed, and his Royal arms displayed and respected as they always have been, and shall be; and that all constituted authorities shall act in conformity thereto, publishing all their orders in the name of his said Royal Highness.

"The BISHOP, President and Governor."

Proclamation.

"PORTUGUESE!—By Heaven, and by Jesus Christ! You have a Governor who loves you, who is anxious for your happiness, and who will exert himself to obtain it. What avail your turbulence, your excesses, your want of that order and subordination to which he would conduct you, anxious to preserve your lives? What opportunities have you not lost, of which you ought to have availed yourselves against the enemy, since you have neglected your own resources! What signals do you not exhibit to the enemy, that he may entrap and surprise you!—Portuguese! Listen to one who loves you. The French intend to strike a blow, fatal to you, and you are lost if you are guilty of insubordination, or disregard the Councils of your Governor. Your firing, your beat of drum, your bells, give to your enemies the knowledge of where you are, where your force, and where your weakness. From your enemy conceal your power, that you may strike the blow with the more success; and that you may encounter him when he least expects your approach. By these means you may conquer him. Subject yourselves to your superiors in all and through all, if you are desirous of victory; otherwise, be assured you will meet only disgrace. From necessity, after this manner, the mighty bull yields to vigilance, dexterity, and the little cloak. By whatever is sacred in Heaven or in earth, by the sacred name of Jesus Christ, the Governor implores you, that you maintain subjection to your chiefs conforming to the regulations of your respective companies. If you are ordered to a post, there you ought to remain until the moment of combat and glory shall arrive. To you who are in the van we first commit our cause, and by valour diminish the number of our enemies. You who are next in order, when your turn comes, fulfil your duty by dealing destruction around you: and you who form the rear guard, destroy the rest. Your energy must be guided by intelligence; you must be conducted by wisdom, in order to be conquerors.

"Long live the Prince Regent; long live Portugal; long live the Portuguese!

"The BISHOP, Governor and President."

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE following is a statement of the quantity of porter and table beer, brewed by the twelve principal houses in each line, between the 5th of July, 1807, and the 5th of July, 1808.

PORTER.	Barrels.
Meux and Co. - - -	190,769
Barclay and Perkins -	184,196
Brown and Parry - -	131,647
Hanbury and Co. - -	117,574
Whitbread and Co. - -	111,185
Combe and Co. - - -	79,561
Goodwyn and Co. - -	70,232
F. Calvert and Co. - -	68,924
Elliott and Co. - - -	43,669
Biley and Co. - - -	38,030
P. Calvert and Co. - -	38,002
Taylor and Co. - - -	32,800

TABLE BEER.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Kirkman	20,350	Hale -	13,800
Charrington	20,252	Cape -	10,578
Edmones	18,450	Stretton	10,545
Sandford -	16,094	Sandall	10,066
Poullaine	14,441	Cowell -	9,723
Satchell	11,503	Eves -	8,165

MARRIED.

At St. James's, Lord Arthur Somerset, brother of the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Miss Boscawen, sister of Viscount Falmouth.

At the Tower chapel, the Rev. T. C. Wilkinson, rector of All Saints, Stamford, Lincolnshire, to Miss Eliza Porrett, second daughter of Robert P. esq. of the ordnance office.

At Camberwell, Mr. R. Reid, surgeon, Mile-end-road, to Miss Owen, daughter of George O. esq. of Camberwell Terrace.

The Rev. Trodsham Hodson, fellow of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, to Miss Dawson, eldest daughter of John D. esq. of Mossley-hill, near Liverpool.

At Lambeth, Alexander Jekyl Chalmers, esq. of Chelsea, to Miss Richards, of Brixton.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Hulse, esq eldest son of Sir Edward H. bart. of Breamore-house, Hants, to Miss Maria Buller, second daughter of the late John B. of Morval, in the county of Cornwall, esq.

At St. Pancras, Captain Richardson, of the 5th garrison battalion, to Miss Dent, niece of James Moore, esq. of Percy street.—T. Swale, esq. of Barton Lodge, Suffolk, to Mrs. Sharpe, relict of Geo. L. esq. of the Views, Huntingdon.

At St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, John Gildon, esq. to Miss Constable, of Charles street, Covent-garden.

At St. James's, Richard Taylor, esq. of Howland-street, to Miss Emma Wallace, youngest daughter of John W. esq. of Golden-square.—Brigadier-general the Hon. Robert Meade, to Miss Dalling, daughter of the late General Sir John D. bart.

At Battersea, Thomas Poynder, jun. esq. of Clapham-common, to Sarah, second daughter of A. Cooper, esq. of Upper Gower-street.

Daniel Davis, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Mrs. Gann, of the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden.

John Bache, esq. of Wyken, Shropshire, to Miss Ann Haslewood, of Bridgnorth.

At Bethnal-green, Benjamin Parkhurst, esq. to Miss Dixon, both of Ipswich.

At Mary-le-bonne, George Sparkes, esq. of Baldwin's Park, Kent, to Miss Wiple, late of Winnington.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Daniel Robertson, esq. of Old Bond-street, to Miss Amelia Helen Clarke, daughter of the Rev. Dr C.

At St. Botolph's, James Spry, esq. of Bath, to Miss Biggs, of Hampstead

The Rev. H. Nicholson, head master of Appley School, to Miss Marianne Freake, third daughter of Mr. F. of Northampton.

At Mary-le-bonne, Lieut. colonel Hanmer, eldest son of Sir T. Hanmer, bart. to Arabella Charlotte Dyot Bucknall, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Skipp Dyot, B. esq.

Dr. Henry Fraser, to Charlotte, third daughter of Samuel Welles, esq Castle-hill, Wycombe, Bucks.

DIED.

At Camberwell, the Lady of Thomas Plummer, esq.

At Southwood, Highgate, Mrs. *Longman*, widow of Thomas L. esq. of Hampstead, 68.

In John-street, Bedford-row, Ensign *George Strange Nares*, only son of the late Capt. N. of the 70th regiment of foot.

At Sunbury, Sir *John Legard*, bart. of Ganton, Yorkshire, 50. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, now Sir Thomas L.

At Laytonstone, *R. Franklin*, esq.

At Brighton, the Right Hon. Henrietta *Laura Pulteney*, Countess of Bath, Viscountess Pulteney, and Baroness of Haydon, in her own right. Her ladyship was married in 1794, to Sir James Murray, now Sir James Pulteney, by whom she had no issue. She has left to Sir James Pulteney the income, for his life, of all her personal property, amounting to near six hundred thousand pounds. After his decease this immense property is bequeathed to her cousin, who was the wife of the Rev. Mr. Markham, son to the late Archbishop of York. That lady, the daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, was divorced some years ago from her husband, and has lived, during several years, principally under Lady Bath's protection. The fortune is to descend to her children by Mr. Markham. Sir John Johnston, the Earl of Darlington, and Sir Richard Sutton, all inherit very considerable estates. Her Ladyship's remains were interred in the west cloisters of Westminster-

Abbey,

Abbey, close to those of her father, the late Sir William Pulteney.

In Portman-square, the Dowager Lady *Middleton*, 75.

As he was returning to town in a coach, Mr. *Mountain*, proprietor of the Saracen's-head, Snow hill.

Joseph Sherer, esq. patent-searcher of the port of Southampton, which place becomes extinct by Mr. Burke's Reform Act.

At Highgate, *D. Duvelua*, esq. 83. He had resided there upwards of forty years, and was one of the oldest merchants on the Royal Exchange.

In Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury square, *William Provis*, esq. of Shepton Mallet, and of the Crescent, Bath.

Aged 23, *Thomas Calvert*, jun. esq. While dancing a reel, at a splendid rout given by Lady Campbell in Wimpole street, he burst a blood-vessel and instantly expired.

At the Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden, *M. J. Levy*, esq late of Wimbledon, 75.

In Cleveland-street, *James Fannin*, esq. late of Montego Bay, Jamaica.

At Lambeth, Mrs. *Collings*, wife of S. C. esq.

At Kentish-town, *J. B. Hooper*, esq. 29.

At Pentonville, Mr. *G. Rutherford*, one of the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary, Greenwich.

In South-Audley street, Mrs. *Chevalier*, wife of T. C. esq.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, *Oliver Wilson*, esq. stock-broker.

In Church-row, Fenchurch street, *G. Moller*, esq.

At Hampstead, Mrs. *Gregory*, widow of T. G. esq. late principal of Clifford's-inn, 74.

Aged 73, the Rev. Dr. *Samuel Kettilby*, vicar of St. Bartholomew's the Less, and rector of Sutton, Bedfordshire.

At Hillingdon-heath, near Uxbridge, *John Howard*, esq. many years eminently distinguished for his talents as a surgeon, but whose state of health had for some time obliged him to retire from business.

In Percy-street, Rathbone place, *Francis Morland*, esq. a magistrate for the county of Hertford.

At Chiswick, the Rev. *J. Trebeck*, vicar of Chiswick, rector of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, and one of the chaplains to his majesty, 80.

At Bermondsey, *James Bridges*, esq.

In Bedford row, Mrs. *Garrow*, wife of Wm. G. esq.

At Greenwich, Lieut.-general *William Borthwick*, of the royal artillery.—Mrs. *Reid*, wife of Captain John R. of the artillery.

In Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, in his 74th year, of an apoplectic fit, *Thomas Coles*, esq. one of the pages of his Majesty's bed chamber, and thirty-three years steward to the late John, duke of Roxburgh.

At Hampstead, Mrs. *Sotheby*, wife of Mr. Samuel S. bookseller, of the Strand.

At Albany house, Piccadilly, Captain *John Croft*, R. N. son of Thomas C. esq of Marwell-lodge, near Winchester.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady *Anne Wombwell*, wife of Sir George W. and second daughter of the late Earl of Fauconberg.

In Mark-lane, Mr. *R. Jones*, brandy merchant, a well-known eccentric character on the Custom house quays. He has died worth half a million, which he has bequeathed to a number of poor relatives.

In Newman-street, Mrs. *Goulding*, wife of Patrick G. esq. secretary to the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick.

At Clapton, Mrs. *Susannah Graham*, late of Liskeard, Cornwall.

In Hornsey lane, Highgate, *Richard Tibbits*, esq. banker, 74.—*George Idle*, esq.

In Lincoln's inn fields, Lady *Eden*, wife of Sir Frederic E. bart. She had lain in but a week, when she caught the scarlet fever from one of her sons who had come home ill from boarding school, and in a few days the disease proved fatal.

In Dean-street, South Audley-street, Sir *Gilbert Affleck*, bart.

In Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. *Philadelphia Gore*.

At his house, on Snow-hill, universally esteemed and lamented, Mr. *John Browne*, apothecary and chemist, twenty-five years editor of the Law List, Browne's Master Key, and other masonic works, &c. and many years a trustee and director of the British Assurance Society.

Aged 58, Mr. *Charles Henry Wilson*, late of the Middle Temple He was a native of the north of Ireland, and came to the metropolis about twenty years ago. He was for a considerable time editor of the Gazetteer, and there are few daily or periodical publications of any standing which have not been occasionally indebted to his contributions. He was the author of the "Wandering Islander," "Polyanthea," "Brookeana," "Beauties of Burke," and many other original productions, compilations and translations, to none of which would he ever suffer his name to be prefixed. He was profoundly versed in the antiquities and literature of the Gothic, Scandinavian, and Celtic nations. With an inexhaustible fund of learning, he was "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy." His wit and humour were truly original. The factitious jester, the Joe Miller wit, in vain attempted to enter the lists with him; he was speedily distanced by a simile or expression of his rival, so ludicrously apposite to the subject, as never to fail to "set the table in a roar." Born to no fortune, he ran his career, without doing more than to provide for the day which was passing over his head; a fate not uncommon to men entering the world under similar circumstances, and possessing similar endowments, joined to a strong relish for social pleasures. The intervals of leisure which he could snatch from the society of his friends,

or the labours necessary to his subsistence, were generally devoted to those abstruse speculations which seldom turn to a pecuniary account. The result in this respect strongly exemplified the truth of Milton's observation:

That, not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtle; but to know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wisdom.

At his house in High street, Mary-le-bone, in his 71st year, *Alexander Dalrymple*, esq. who, by his abilities, and the incessant labour of half a century, had acquired the well-earned reputation of undisputed pre-eminence in the important science of hydrography. This gentleman was born on the 24th of July, 1737, at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, the seat of his father, Sir James D. Bart of Hailes. His mother was Lady Christian, daughter of the Earl of Hadington, and Alexander was the seventh son, out of sixteen children, whom she brought her husband. He received his education at the school of Mr. David Young, of Hadington; but as he left it before he was fourteen, and never was at the university, his scholastic attainments were very limited. Sir James Dalrymple died in 1750; and General St. Clair, who had married his sister, through his intimacy with Alderman Baker, then chairman of the East-India Company, procured his young relative the appointment of a writer in the Company's service. In November, 1752, he was placed on the Madras establishment, and about the middle of the following month embarked at Gravesend, on board the Suffolk Indiaman, commanded by Captain Wilson, for the place of his destination. On his arrival at Madras, the badness of the hand he wrote occasioned him to be placed at first under the store keeper, instead of being employed in the secretary's office, the only school in which a general knowledge of the Company's affairs can be acquired. He was, however, soon removed into the latter, and from the instructions of Lord Pigot, to whose protection he was particularly recommended, he speedily learned to write a very good and fluent hand. To this instruction the public are in some measure indebted for whatever excellence there is in the writing to the maps and charts which have been published by Mr. Dalrymple. He likewise obtained the patronage of Mr. Orme, the celebrated historian, and Mr. Dupré, the secretary, who, by his application, procured him to be appointed his deputy. While he was in this office, Mr. Dalrymple was assiduously engaged in examining the old records, to qualify himself, by an acquaintance with them, to fill the office of secretary, which he was in succession to expect. While thus employed, he found that the commerce of the Eastern Islands was an object of great consideration with the Company, and he conceived an earnest desire to recover that important object for this country. A favourable opportunity offered for an attempt to execute this design. Mr. Dalrymple was induced to propose to go in the Cuddalore schooner to the eastward, on a voyage of general observation, and Governor Pigot acceded to the plan. He accordingly embarked on the 22d of April, 1759, on board the Winchelsea, bound to China, and commanded by the Hon. Thomas Howe; and from that able navigator Mr. Dalrymple received his first nautical tuition. Having joined the Cuddalore in the strait of Malacca, he quitted the Winchelsea and went on board the former vessel. As the Cuddalore went under the secret orders of the governor, it was not thought proper to apply to the council for such a cargo as was necessary in countries where there was no regular communication, and where even provisions could probably only be purchased by barter. A small cargo was therefore put on board at the expence of the governor, who permitted the commander, Captain Baker, to have one-fourth concern, assigning whatever profits might accrue from the other three-fourths to Mr Dalrymple. In this voyage the Cuddalore visited Sooloo, one of the Manilla islands, where Mr. Dalrymple concluded a treaty with the Sultan Bandahara, and made a contract with the principal persons for a cargo to be brought on the East-India Company's account, which the natives engaged to receive at 100 per cent. profit, and to provide a cargo for China, which they engaged should yield an equivalent profit there. After an absence of nearly three years, Mr. Dalrymple returned to Madras. The Company's administration having approved his proceedings, and resolved to send the stipulated cargo, employed him in expediting its provision. It was at first intended that he should have proceeded in the Royal George with part of the cargo, and an Indiaman was to have followed with the remainder: but the London Packet arriving from England, Mr. Dalrymple, for various reasons, recommended that she should be substituted for the Royal George. This advice was followed, and on the 31st of May, 1762, he was appointed by commission captain of the London. The unfortunate issue of this voyage may be ascribed to this circumstance, that the Indiaman which followed the London could not find her way to Sooloo, and carried the remainder of the cargo to China, whence it was first sent to Manilla, then in our possession, and from that place to Sooloo, where it was indiscreetly delivered, before the former account was settled. On his arrival at Sooloo. Mr. Dalrymple found that the small-pox had swept away many of the principal inhabitants, and dispersed the rest, so that very ineffectual measures had been taken towards providing the intended cargo: and to this disappointment the death of Bandahara, soon after the former visit of the English, contributed perhaps still more. These accidents,

dents, however, though they frustrated the hopes of profit built upon this expedition, yet did not prevent Mr. Dalrymple from obtaining a grant for the Company of the island of Balambangan, of which he took possession in January, 1763, on his return to Madras. As it appeared both to him and his friends, that the success of the future intercourse with the Eastern islands, would depend on the Court of Directors receiving full information on the subject, Mr. Dalrymple resolved to proceed to England for that purpose. Accordingly, in July, 1763, he sailed from Madras, in order to proceed, by direction of the president and council, to Sooloo and China, where he was to embark for Europe. On the 7th of September he arrived at Sooloo, and during his stay there obtained a grant for the Company of the north end of Borneo and south end of Palawan, with the intermediate islands. Having visited Manilla and Balambangan, he continued his voyage to China, and thence returned to England, where he arrived in July, 1765. Notwithstanding the encouragement he had received from the favourable sentiments expressed by the Company respecting his plans, owing to a change in the administration of their affairs, he received very little countenance from those persons whom he found in office on his return. From this period Mr. Dalrymple was almost constantly engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a full exposition of the importance of the Eastern Islands and South Seas, and was encouraged by the Court of Directors to publish various maps and charts. In 1769, the sum of 5000l. was given him by that court for his past services, being an equivalent for the emoluments which he had relinquished in 1759, to proceed on the eastern voyage.—After having encountered a variety of disappointments, the Company thought fit, on his application, in 1775, to restore Mr. Dalrymple to his standing on the Madras establishment, as a member of council, and he was also nominated to be one of the committee of circuit. In the proceedings of the council at Madras, no man, however violent in his animosity or opposition, could ever impute to him any want of integrity or zeal for what he considered the Company's interest; and he had the satisfaction to find that his conduct obtained the distinguished approbation of the Court of Directors. In April, 1779, Mr. Dalrymple was appointed to the post of hydrographer to the East-India Company; and in 1784, the Court of Directors granted him a pension of 500l. per annum for life, in consideration of their refusal to allow his claims to that rank which his standing in the Company's service seemed to entitle him.—Although it had been long in contemplation to have an hydrographical office attached to the Admiralty, this measure was not carried into effect till the year 1795, when a memorial recommending it to his majesty in council was presented by the lords commissioners. The plan was graciously approved, the Admiralty was empowered to appoint a proper person for the hydrographer, and Earl Spencer was pleased to think of Mr. Dalrymple. Having previously obtained the consent of the Court of Directors, he accepted this situation, which he continued to hold till the 28th of May last, when he was dismissed from that office; and his death, which took place on the 19th of the following month, is attributed by his medical attendants to vexation resulting from that event. He is said to have left behind him a paper explanatory of the circumstances which led to it; but as these have been the subject of parliamentary notice, we conceive that we cannot close these particulars better than by the following explanation given in the House of Commons by Mr. Wellesley Pole, the secretary of the Admiralty. He said, "that it was due to the character of the Admiralty department, to state some particulars connected with the dismissal of Mr. Dalrymple from his situation of hydrographer to that board. So far back as the month of November last, an arrangement was ordered by the nobleman at the head of the Admiralty, to supply the commanding officers of his majesty's ships with charts of the different seas in every part of the globe. Mr. Dalrymple was called upon to execute that arrangement; but he declared himself incompetent to its fulfilment, from an ignorance of certain seas, and recommended that a committee of sea officers should be convened for the purpose. Upon this an investigation took place into the system pursued in the hydrographer's office, when it was found impossible to wade through the confusion in which it was involved, in consequence of the infirmities of Mr. Dalrymple. It could scarcely be otherwise, from the short time at which he attended. He never came until three o'clock, and it was well known that the hydrographer's office was closed at four. This state of things induced the board to insinuate, in a manner the most grateful to his feelings, the propriety of Mr. Dalrymple's retirement; and he was requested to make his application in the usual form, which it was their determination to support with their interest, and to procure for him a suitable allowance. His answer was, that he disdained to make an application—and he would not consent to be superannuated. The question consequently resolved itself into this, whether the proposed arrangements for the naval service should proceed, or Mr. Dalrymple be removed? The latter proposition was adopted, and the necessary communication was made to Mr. Dalrymple; yet in two days after an order of council was made in his favour, unsolicited by him, to provide with liberality for the retirement of a man, of whom he would ever speak with respect, and of whose talents and services he entertained the highest opinion."

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT the late meeting of the Tyne Side Agricultural Society, held at Ovingham, the premiums were adjudged as follow:—To Mr. Donkin of Sandhoe, for the best tup, more than one shear, and for the best shearing tup, both to be kept in the district during the ensuing season, 5 guineas each. To Mr. Jobling, of Styford, for the best pen of five gimmers, to be kept in the district for the purpose of breeding, 5 guineas.

The first meeting of the Tees Navigation Company was held at the Town-hall, Stockton, on Friday, 17th June, to put in execution the act of parliament for making a navigable cut through the neck of land near Portrach, when the committee was chosen for carrying the measure into effect. The improvement made to the navigation of the river by the intended cut, will be of the greatest advantage to the port of Stockholm and neighbourhood, by cutting off a circuitous and dangerous navigation, by means of which a facility will be given to the trading vessels, which will be felt by all concerned in the trade of that port.

Married.] At Sunderland, Captain Edmund, of the Unity, to Miss Jane Richardson.

At Barnard Castle, Timothy Holmes, esq. of Bury, Suffolk, to Miss C. A. Hanby, daughter of the late Joseph H. esq. of Eastwood Hall, Yorkshire.

The Rev. William Tate, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Rodham of Gateshead.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. Stevenson, widow of Mr. Thomas S. 79.—Mr. Abraham Stout, one of the common council, 64.—Mr. Andrew Melless, 76.—Mr. Ralph Farthing, 61.—Mrs. Ann Dunn, 86.—Mr. J Thwaites, 75.—Mrs. Jane Greathead, 70.—Mrs. Ann Potts, 59.

At Newcastle, Miss Ann Fowler, 22.—Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Fife, surgeon, 9.—Mrs. Mary Graham, 104.—Miss Boger, eldest daughter of Captain B. of the Royal Artillery.—Mrs. Barbara Willox. Mrs. Jobling.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. William T.—Mr. John Barras, 76.

At Bishop Auckland, Mr Banks, many years coroner for Stockton Ward, Durham, 39.

At Coldpike Hill, Mr. John Jackson, 75

At Haydon Bridge, Mrs. Elliott, wife of Mr. John E.

At Hexham, William, son of Mr. Robert Loraine, 12.

At Stamfordham, the Rev. Richard Baxter, 49 years curate and master of the free school in that parish.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Thomas B. of New Acres, near Lanchester.

At New Moors, Mr. David Jackson, 40.

At Binchester, Mrs. Wilkinson, 29.

At Shieldykes, Mr. John Crisp, many years one of the Duke of Northumberland's bailiffs, 83.

At Whitelees, near Elsdon, Mr. Nicholson, 61.

At Trimdon, Mrs. Thurlow, of Durham, 34.

At Felton, Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Liddle.

At Fleurs, near Coldingham, Margaret, wife of Mr. Robert Feargrieff, 63.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

At the late anniversary meeting of the subscribers to the Whitehaven Dispensary, it appeared that the number of patients admitted to the benefits of that charity, from the 8th of June, 1807, to the 13th of June, 1808, is as follows:—Recommended and registered, 1156; children inoculated for the cow pock, 298; trivial incidents, 2719—total, 4173. Of these have been cured, 1292; relieved, 38; pronounced incurable, 9; died, 46; remaining upon the books, 68—total, 1454. The total number of patients admitted since opening the Dispensary, 1783, is 94,604: inoculated for the cow pock, in the course of the last four years, 1103.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Crewdson, of Manchester, to Miss Margaret Bragg.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. James Bateson, to Miss Sarah Bateman.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Trotter, to Miss Dorothy Fleming.—Mr. Josiah Foster, of Tottenham, to Miss Rachel Wilson, of Kendal.

At Wigton, the Rev. Joseph Hallifax, to Miss B. Hodgson.—Mr. James Fisher, to Miss Storey, daughter of Mrs. S. late of the Queen's Head Inn.

Mr. Richard Bainbridge, of Appleby, merchant, to Miss Frances Hardy, daughter of Mr. H. of the Cross Keys Inn, Millthorp.

Died.] At Kelton Hill, Mr. J. Hutton, daughter of Mr. George H.

At

At Stainton, near Kendal, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, 90.

At Alston, Mr. Robert Stagg, cashier for the governor and company's lead mines in Cumberland.

At Bank Ground, near Hawkshead, John Jackson, esq. 94.

At Egremont, Mr. Robert Brough, schoolmaster.

At Hensingham, Mrs. Antrobus, relict of Mr. William A. 84.

At Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Pattison, 74.

At Grayrigg, near Kendal, Mr. John Fairer.

At Broughton in Furness, Mr. Thomas Fawell, 70.

At Holburne Hill, Millon, Miles Airy, esq. many years an officer of the customs at that place.

At Seaton Works, near Workington, Mrs. Wheelwright, wife of Mr. Joseph W.

At Beaumont, near Carlisle, Miss E. Hodgson, 12.

At Workington, Miss Hudson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. surgeon of Brampton, 28.—Mr. John Brown, 68.

At Clocky Mill, Abby Lannercost, Mr. John Routledge, 71.

At Brampton, Mr. Graham.—Miss M. Wilson.—Mr. Joseph Forster.—Mr. Michael Townley, druggist.

At Keswick, in his 73d year, Mr. Peter Crosthwaite, the establisher and proprietor of the museum at that place, an interesting and extensive collection of rare productions, from every part of the world. Mr. Crosthwaite opened the museum, in his native place, in the year 1774, some time after his declining health had rendered it necessary for him to quit the service of the East India Company.—Miss Whitehead, of Wesco, 34.—Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Mr. Isaac H.

At Kendal, Mr. Richard Clarke, of the Pump inn, 34.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Wm. J.—Mr. William Hunter, 73.—Mrs. Isabella Robinson, 67.—Mr. Wm. Benson, 78.

YORKSHIRE.

At the late meeting of the Holderness Agricultural Society at Hedon, the following question was proposed for discussion:—"As various kinds of birds, viz. rooks, pigeons, sparrows, &c. are denounced as mortal enemies to agriculturists, and their extermination is eagerly sought; do not the benefits they bestow, by devouring insects, more than balance the injuries they commit by devouring corn? And would it not be to the advantage of the agriculturists to promote the increase of those birds, which destroy insects, but do not destroy corn, viz. lapwings, starlings, thrushes, &c.?"—A gentleman of the society, who has deservedly acquired considerable reputation in the agricultural world, for his well-contrived experiments as to the most effectual mode of destroying the grub or larva of the Tipula, or Tommy Long Legs, detailed the result of a very curious experiment which he had instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the number of these insects which a nest of rooks may probably consume annually. One of his servants was stationed a whole day, from one o'clock in the morning to eight at night, in the neighbourhood of the rookery, and kept an accurate account of the number of times which the old crows during that interval fed their young ones. The average result of his observations on five nests, was, that the old crows made seventy journeys per day; and it having been ascertained by shooting one of them, just before its entry into the nest, that it had in the bag below its beak, 33 grubs, it follows, that supposing them to feed on these insects through the year, a family of rooks would in that time destroy 1,445,500 grubs. And supposing, which is a very moderate calculation, that each grub, previous to its assuming the winged state, destroys the herbage of four square inches, this number would consume the herbage of three roods twenty-seven perches. Hence the ingenious contriver of this admirable experiment inferred the immense advantage which the farmer derives from this species of bird alone, without whose benignant service, added to those of its congeners, the toils of the agriculturist would be in vain. Another member of the society produced the crop of a pigeon lately shot, in which were not more than a few grains of wheat and a bean or two, its principle contents being the seeds of ketlocks, and other noxious weeds. After an interesting discussion, the company agreed in the affirmative, on both parts of the question. Several specimens of prepared whalebone, which it is proposed to apply in the manufacture of sieves, riddles, and sheep-nets, were afterwards exhibited.

Married.] At Northallerton, Thos. Leighton, esq. to Miss Ann Dighton, second daughter of Mr. D. surgeon.

At Leeds, Mr. Edward Grace, merchant, to Miss Sophia Glover, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Samuel G. of Little Woodhouse.

At Batley, Mr. John A. Buttrey, eldest son of Mr. John B. of Bruntcliffe, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Lister, esq.

At Wentworth, Mr. R. C. Young, of Hull, merchant, to Ann, second daughter of Joseph Storr, esq. of Owstick, in Holderness.

At Bridlington, A. Oates, esq. of Pickering, to Miss Blanchard.

At York, Mr. Thomas Harle, attorney, of Middleham, to Miss Ann Boulton, youngest daughter of Mr. B.—Mr. Tate, merchant of Leeds, to Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. B. Ingram, vicar of Woodkirk, near Wakefield, and rector of Cranor, Leicestershire.

At Kildwick, Mr. T. H. Granger, solicitor, of

of Leeds, to Miss Eliza Frances Marsden, of Sutton, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas M. vicar of Kildwick.

At Hull, Richard Watt, esq. of Bishop Burton, to Miss Burn.

At Bridlington, the Rev. Benjamin Hobson, of Driffield, to Miss Marshall, daughter of Mr. Stephen M. merchant.

Died.] At Sandsoft Grove, John Johnson, esq. 53.

At Mortomley, near Sheffield, Thomas Parkin, esq.

At Halifax, Mr. Jonas Nicholson, 38.—Mrs. Bramley, a maiden lady.—Mr. Josiah Emmet.—Mrs. Hartley.—Mr. Bolland, wife of Mr. John B.

At Ellerker, Mrs. Schonswar, relict of Robert S. esq. of Hull.

At Masham, John Harrison, esq.

At Fryargate, near Yarm, Edward Meynell, esq. 66.

At Coxwold, Mrs. Sheppard, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert Peirson, archdeacon of Cleveland.

At York, William Dossie, esq formerly a surgeon in the royal navy, 86.—Mrs. Crossland, wife of Mr. C. lieutenant and adjutant in the York volunteer infantry, 34.—Mr. Emanuel Todd, 64.—Mr. Francis Jackson, formerly a master printer of this city, 67.

At Hull, Mrs. Sarah Neale, wife of Mr. Joseph N., and daughter of the late Captain Courser.—Mrs. Holland, wife of Mr. Benj. H.—Lieutenant Wheelhouse, of the second royal Lancashire militia, now quartered at this place.—Mr. Robert Watson, 28.

At Beverley, Mrs. Oxtoby, wife of Thos. O. gent. 68.—Mrs. Sedman, widow of Mr. John S. of Scarborough. She was several years matron at the general infirmary at this place.

At Elland, Benjamin Walker, esq. late of Bay-hall, Huddersfield.

At Kirkbymoor-side, Miss Hannah Petch, eldest daughter of Mr. John P. attorney.

At Mirfield, Mr. George France, of the Black Bull inn.

At Leathley, near Otley, Mr. Wm. Fairburn, 40.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Mary Routledge, wife of Mr. R. engineer.—Wm. Swainson, esq. of Hope, near Halifax, an eminent attorney and solicitor, and major of the Halifax volunteer infantry.—Mrs. Earnshaw, wife of Mr. Richard E.

At Leeds, Mr. Vickers.—Mrs. Clapham, wife of Mr. John C. jun. merchant.—Mrs. Mary Halton, 74.—Mrs. Wright, widow of Mr. Henry W.—Mr. Thomas Royston.—Mary, daughter of Mr. David Rimmington, 14.—Mrs. Burton, widow of Mr. John B.

At Sheffield, Mr. Charles Proctor, optician, 70.

At Northowram, John Edwards, esq.

At Doncaster, Wm. Spooner, esq.

At Sutton, near Hull, George Ryston, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, aged 94. This veteran, who was in the battles of Dettingen and Culloden, was equally celebrated as a votary of Mars, Hymen, and Bacchus, having had no less than thirteen wives, six of whom were living at one time, and the principal part of his subsistence for the last seven years was water, with a due proportion of gin. He twice gave up his pension to be actively serviceable to his king and country.

LANCASHIRE.

By the annual bill of mortality of Liverpool, just published for the year 1807, it appears that the number of births has increased 81 above those of the preceding year, and the number of funerals has increased 378. We cannot account for this augmented mortality, not having heard of the prevalence of any fatal disease, or of any other extraordinary cause which operated in that year. The number of births, notwithstanding, exceeds that of the deaths by 1144—an immense increase of population in so short a time. The marriages, however, have decreased 118! which may be regarded as an inauspicious omen.

Married.] At Cartmel, John Woodburne, esq. of Lowick Hall, near Ulverston, to Miss Margaret Lowry, of the latter place.

At Rochdale, Bentley Scholfield, esq. of Mosley, to Miss Mellor, only daughter and heiress of John M. esq. of Brookbottom.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Thomas Webster, vicar of Stoake, Cheshire, to Miss Jackson of Frodsham, daughter of the late Mr. J. of Broughton in Furness.—Captain H. Charles to Miss Ann George.—Captain William Turnbull, of the ship Intrepid, to Miss Lunt.—Captain Cox, to Mrs. Norris.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Pilling, relict of John P. esq. 89.

At Bolton, Mr. Thomas Mellor.

At Hulme, Mr. John Ashton.

At Redvale, near Bury, Mr. Openshaw, 70.

At Edge Hill, Captain J. Oakes, R. N. aged 74 years, 50 of which he had been in his majesty's service.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Leeming, 85.—Mrs Leech, widow of Mr. L.—Mr. Sam. Bowers.—Mr. William Pollard.—Mr. Patrick Connor, formerly a respectable comedian, and for several years past a faithful servant of the public in the capacity of box book keeper in the Manchester theatre; the duties of which he discharged in such a manner, as to render satisfaction to his employers, and obtain him general respect.—Mrs. Rawson, relict of Benjamin R. esq. 30.

At Lancaster, Mr. P. W. Sykes, 36.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Hilton Thomas S.—Mr John Armstrong, of Old Sir Simon's inn.—Mr. James Chadwick.

At Clevely, near Lancaster, Mr. Benjamin Wilkinson, 81. He was father of 10 children, grandfather to 89, and great grandfather to 21, making a total of 120.

At Liverpool, the Rev. David Bruce, upwards of 30 years pastor of the independent congregation

congregation at Newington chapel, in that town.—At the advanced age of 110 years and six months, Mary Ralphson. She was born January 1st, 1693, old style, at Lochabar, in Scotland, and married Ralph Ralphson, then a private in the army of William Duke of Cumberland. She followed the same, and was an attendant on her husband in several memorable engagements, both in England and Scotland. On the breaking out of the war in French Flanders, she embarked with the troops, and shared their toils and vicissitudes. In the battle of Dettingen, being on the field during the heat of the conflict, and surrounded with heaps of slain, she observed a wounded dragoon fall by her side, she disguised herself in his clothes, mounted his charger, and regained the retreating army, in which she found her husband, with whom she returned to England, and accompanied him in the subsequent campaigns with Duke William. She has chiefly subsisted of late years, by the assistance of some benevolent ladies of Liverpool, who have contributed every thing in their power to her comfort and accommodation.—Peter Leicester, esq. a gentleman of the most disinterested benevolence, and one of the most active supporters of the asylum for the blind.—Mr. W. Gibbons, merchant, 55.—Mr. Edward Kenny, master-pilot, 40.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Great Budworth, Mr. Wm. Arnold, jun. of Northwich, to Miss Mary Trickett, of Gorstage.

At Chester, Mr. Samuel Rigby, of Runcorn, to Mrs. Michell of Norton Priory.

At Frodsham, Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Netherton, to Miss Cotterall.

Died.] At Pernal Hall, near Wilmslow, Mr. Charles Styart, 73.

At Altrincham, Mrs. Babington, 83.

At Chester, Mrs. Egerton Leigh, relict of the Rev. Archdeacon L.—Mr. James Parry, jun. 22. Though so young, he had been upwards of five years wholly devoted to the ministry in the new connection of Methodists, and during that time his attainments in theology were almost unparalleled. His mature judgment, retentive memory, indefatigable pursuit of useful knowledge, liberality of sentiment, exemplary conduct, and natural eloquence in the pulpit made him respected, admired, and beloved by all who knew him.

Mrs. Burton, wife of Robert Burton, esq. of Minera, near Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Charles, youngest son of Captain Simeon Leet, of Chester, a youth of promising abilities, 15.

At Macclesfield, John Ryle, esq. 66. Every property that constitutes a good, useful, and virtuous, character was centered in this man, and he acquired a large fortune with a character that calumny itself could not stain.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Alvaston, the Rev. William Cantrell, of King's Newton, to Miss Smith, daughter of the Rev. Jos. S.

At Derby, Mr. Eld, of Scropton, to Miss Sarah Brewer.

At Chesterfield, Mr. John Cartledge, jun. surgeon, to Miss Harvey, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mr. John Frith, 62.

At Cubley, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, 101.

At Matlock, Edward Hartopp Wigley, esq. of Little Dalby, Leicestershire.

At Winster, Mrs. Brittlebank.

At Dethick, Mrs. Wathey, wife of Mr. John W.

At Stanton, Mr. Sims, 74.

At Belper, Mr. W. Barber, 50.

At Derby, Mrs. Mary Headley, 58.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, T. F. Jackson, esq. of Prescot, Lancashire, to Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. John Braithwaite, of Holland priory, in the same county.—Mr. John Brydone, to Mrs. Elizabeth Foulgham.—The Rev. Mr. Hurt, of Papplewick, to Miss D. Wright, of Mansfield.

At Newark, Mr. Robert Sharpe, to Miss Waite.

Died.] At Southwell, Miss Sarah Aldridge, 22.—Mrs. Leyburn, 83.

At Bottesford, Mrs. Dikes, 80.

At Mansfield, Mr. Wm. Leverton, 72.

At Stapleford, aged 90, John Jackson, gent. late lord of the manor, and whose ancestors have been inhabitants of that village nearly 400 years. He was a descendant of the ancient family of Sir John Broadbent, formerly of Newstead Priory.

At Nottingham, Mr. Bowley.—Mrs. Walker.

At Broughton Sulney, Dr. Kingston. He was killed by a fall from his horse.

At New Sneinton, Mr. Bryan Northage, 72.

At Newark, Mrs. Sheppard, sister to Mrs. Paschoud, of the Rutland Arms inn.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The enclosure of Wildmore Fen, below Boston, will bring into immediate cultivation 40,000 acres of inundated, and, consequently, of hitherto unprofitable land. It is so rich, that considerable part of it is now selling at 50l. per acre, and the rest is of equal value. The aggregate amount, therefore, is 2,000,000l. The expenditure of inclosing, draining, &c. has cost 400,000l.; so that the net profit to the owners of this great work is 1,600,000l. sterling.

Married.] At Louth, Mr. John Henry Vane, second son of the late Morgan V. esq. of Bilby, Nottingham, to Miss Eliza Nicholson, daughter of Richard N. esq. of Brigg.

At Crowle, the Rev. Richard Venables, B. D. fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late George Lister, esq. of Grisby-house, in this county.

At Brigg, Mr. John Henry Vand, attorney, to Miss Elizabeth Nicholson.

At Gainsborough, Captain James Pickergill,

gill. of the Thomas and Sarah sloop, to Miss Robinson.

Died.] At Great Grimsby, Mr. Smith, wife of George S. esq. 57.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Ann Law, 98, relict of Mr. Daniel L. who died at the age of 101.—Luke Martin, esq.—Mrs. Ann Hardcastle, wife of Mr. Matthew H. 78.

At Louth, Mrs. Falchett, 78.—Mr. E. Walesby, 60.

At Lincoln, Mr. Smith, 82.

At Holbeach, Thomas Everton, esq.

At Tupholme, Mrs. Mary Pell, a maiden lady, 62.

At Clecthorpe, Mrs. Chapman, 62.

At Waddington, Mr. Stephen Harrison, 84.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Exclusive of the numerous premiums for cattle offered by the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society, for the present year, the following are proposed:—To the person who shall produce the best estimate of the comparative advantage between the use of oxen and horses in husbandry-work, 25 guineas. To the person who shall make the best comparative experiment between the effects of fresh dung and rotten dung, arising from the same species of animal and forage, upon grass land, within one year, the extent not being less than one acre for each kind of dung, 10 guineas. To the person who shall, at the annual meeting of 1808, report the most satisfactory information, as deduced from actual experiments, of the soils and situations best adapted for orchards, and of the means used in their plantation and subsequent management, 10 guineas. To the person who shall make the best experiment and shortest report on the practical effects of lime upon the various sorts of land, 20 guineas. To the person who shall state the best manner of forming compost dunghills, mentioning their materials, quantity, and place, 5 guineas. For the best conducted experiment ascertaining the relative advantages to be derived from soiling or grazing cattle in the usual way, 10 guineas.—The same experiment for sheep, 10 guineas.—To the person who shall have cleared not less than 5 acres of land from ant-hills, within one year, in the best and most effectual manner, the expence being stated to the committee, and it being understood that no premium will be allowed without proof of the efficacy of the measure for three years, 20 guineas.

Married.] At Lutterworth, George Wartnaby, esq. of Market Harborough, to Ann Maria, fourth daughter of the late Richard Arnold, esq.

At Sharnford, Mr. Pinchback, of Hinckley, to Miss Scotton.

Mr. Wm. Webster, of Swinford, to Miss Berridge, of North Kilworth.

Died.] At Laughton, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. Charles Humfrey.

At Leicester, Samuel Taylor, gent. formerly a grocer, in which line he had accumulated a great property.—Susannah King Copson, daughter of Mr. Thomas C.—Mrs. A. Watson, formerly an eminent milliner of this town, 73.

At Stoke Golding, the Rev. R. Jervis.

At Gumbley, Mrs. Bingley, relict of Mr. B. and daughter of the Rev. Samuel Pendock, formerly rector of that place.

At Cosby, Robert Thirlwall, gent.

At Houghton, the Rev. Richard Coulton, rector of that place. He was formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, B. A. 1763. M. A. 1769.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Sedgley, Mr. J. Green, jun. to Miss Lydia Ann Brain, daughter of Mrs B. of Nortwikhill, Worcestershire.

At Handsworth, Mr. James Spittle, to Miss Maria Molesworth.

At Tamworth, John Burman, esq. of Light Hall, to Miss Mary Heath, of the Box Trees, both in this county.

At Hanbury, the Rev. Thomas Cotterill, minister of Lane End, to Miss Robotham.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Thomas Troughton, to Miss Willcock.

Died.] At Mayfield, Mrs. Robert Wright.

At Stramshall Cotton Mill, Mrs. Flint.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Joseph Summerland.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Rugby, George Harris, esq. to Christabell, only daughter of Admiral Chambers.

At Yantly, Mr. George Milner, of the Royal Artillery, to Mrs. Mary Sherwood, of Birmingham.

At Coventry, Mr. Richard Burberry, to Miss Munslow.—Mr. D. Shakspeare, a descendant of our immortal bard, to Miss Ann Brodneck.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miss Louisa Maria Spurrier, eldest daughter of Mr. William S. attorney, 14.—Mrs. Neville.—Mr. Thomas Southall.—Mr. Charles Primer, 76.—Mr. J. Clarke.—Mr. John Cope, 77.

At Kenilworth, Mr. J. Littleton, sen. 77. In the early part of his life he established and brought to perfection the most extensive comb manufactory in England; and although he had not the advantage of a scholastic education, yet by intense study he arrived at the highest degree of knowledge in different branches of science, especially mathematics.

At Sherbourn, Mrs. Ann Webb, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. 84.

At Warwick, Mrs. Woolley, 63.—Mr. Wm. Wright.

At Ashted, Mr. Richard Hawksford, 56.

At Bordesley Turnpike, near Birmingham, Mr. Lovett.

At Edgbaston, Miss Mary Lee, second daughter of Mr. L. attorney of Birmingham, 16.

At Coventry, Mr. Stephen Pollard.—Mr. Abraham Hopkins, 85.

At Balsall, Mr. Cattell, wife of Mr. Wm. C.

At Oldbury, Mrs. Wright.

At Rugby, Mrs. D. Smith, relict of the Rev. Thomas S. rector of Clay-Coton, Northamptonshire, 64.

At Leamington, Mr. Dale, senior.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Lieutenant Pritchard, of the Shropshire Militia, to Miss Anne Bayley, second daughter of the late Mr. B. of Bessford.—John Heathcote, esq. to Miss Tudor.

At Oswestry, John Purser, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Plealey, Mrs. Waring, relict of Dr. W. Lucasian, professor of mathematics in the University of Cambridge.

At Pitchford-hall, Mr. Richard Williams, 89.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Moses Crabtree.—Mr. Richard Scoltock.

At Wellington, William Sockett, gent. 63.

At Claremont-hill, Mrs. Rogers.

At the Vesson's Farm, Mr. Gittins.

At Hasbury, near Hales Owen, Miss Ann Cameron, 13.

At the Shadow Moor, near Stapleton, Mr. Thomas Willing, 34.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Brown, 80.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. George Osborn, of Cork, Ireland, to Miss Frances Osborn, eldest daughter of the Rev. George O., minister of Angel-street meeting.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Harris, to Miss Wright.

At Knighton-upon-Team, Mr. Wm. Wadams, of Grafton, Warwickshire, to Miss Elizabeth Good.

Died.] At Coney Green, near Worcester, John Simmonds, esq. He went in apparent good health to his bed chamber to change his clothes, sat down in a chair, and instantly expired.

At Worcester, Miss Charlotte Jenkins.—Mr. A. Green.

At Longdon, Mrs. Eckley, sister to the Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Broadwas, 73.

At Flaxbury, Mr. Quarrell, 55.

At Dudley, Miss Mary Worge Smith, only daughter of the late Samuel S. esq. of Waterford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late annual meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society at Leominster, the premiums were awarded as follow:—For the best yearling bull, to Mr. Trench, of Bromfield; best 3 year old ditto, to Mr. Jeffries, of the Sheriffs; best aged ditto, undecided; best yearling heifer, to Mr. Gallier, of King's Pyon; for the best three years old ditto, lots were drawn by Mr. Jeffries and Mr. Gallier, and was won by the latter; the competition ran so high between these two animals, that the judges were unable to decide which was best. For the best milch cow, to Hugh Price, esq. of Foxley; best fine-wooled ram, Mr. Kedward, of West Hide; best boar, Mr. Walker, of Burton-court. The animals shewn were not numerous, but far superior to any exhibited at Leominster on a like occasion.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. James Hollings, to Mrs. Jones, of the Black Swan.

At Kingsland, Richard Heming, jun. esq. of Sivington, Worcestershire, to Miss Wanklin.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Brace.—Mrs. Garratt.—Mr. Pearce, organist of St. Peter's church.—The infant daughter of Major Watling.

At Eye, Lieutenant Archibald, of the 8th garrison battalion, 27.

At Ross, Mr. Charles Trusted, 70.

At Monkland, Mr. John Proudman, 90.

At Horn Lacey, Mr James Scudamore, 84.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It must prove satisfactory to the public to be informed, that 11,000 acres of waste land are planted with oak for his majesty's use in the forest of Dean, in this county, and 6,000 acres in New Forest: the whole to be under the management of commissioners. These plantations are to be strictly inclosed from the browse of deer and cattle.

Married.] At Painswick, Mr. Wells, of London, to Miss S. Cooke, second daughter of Mrs. C of Birches House, near Stroud.

Died.] At Upper Guiting, the youngest daughter of George Talbot, esq.

At Highnam Court, near Gloucester, Lady Guise, relict of Sir John G. bart. Her ladyship was in her 64th year, and for a considerable period had struggled under a painful decline; but the certain assurance of its fatal termination served only to exemplify more strongly that resignation and fortitude, which the consoling recollection of a well-spent life can alone inspire. The private excellencies of this amiable lady, were best understood, and most sensibly felt, by the domestic circle, of whose union and happiness they formed the centre; but her well directed and extensive charity claims a more distinguished notice, and its memorial is deeply impressed wherever indigence or distress afforded opportunity for the experience of its beneficial efforts.

At Gloucester, Miss Doughton.—Mr. Hickman.—Mrs. Walker.

At Dursley, Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory.

At Frampton-upon Severn, Mr. John Wicks, 50.

At Coln St. Aldwins, Mrs. Reynolds.

At Cranfield Lodge, the seat of the earl of Berkeley, John Heathfield Hickes, M. D. of Peddington.

At Winchcomb, Mr. Thomas Baldwin, 74.

At the Lodge-house, near Iron Acton, Samuel King, esq. 81.

At

At Broadoak, James Lander, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon at Newnham, 66.

At Stow on the Wold, Mr. Thomas Dibble, 76.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bicester, Fountain Erwin, esq. of Antigua, to Miss Wilson.

At Oxford, Mr. Wilson, to Miss Jane Brock.

At Bampton, Mr. Elsworth, of Maidenhead, to Miss Shingleton, daughter of John S., esq.

Died.] At Bicester, Miss Mary Busby, second daughter of Mr. George B., 22.

At Wolvercot, Mrs. Winter, 80.

At Cromarsh, Mrs. Powel.

At Oxford, Mrs. Mary Davis, many years mistress of the Sun inn, 71.—Mrs. Rose, relict of Mr. James R., 83.—Mrs. Morris.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.—Mrs. Bramhead, wife of Mr. James B., collector of excise for this city, 44.—Mr. Edm. Barker.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Thomas Grub, 36.—The Rev. Mr. Owen, one of the chaplains of Christ church, and eldest son of Mr. Wm. O., of Llanrwost, Denbighshire, 26. He put an end to his life by shooting himself with a pistol. It appears that the day before his death he went to a shop to purchase a case of pistols, but appeared so agitated, that the master of the shop refused to sell him them. On this he went to some other place where he borrowed the fatal instrument, under the pretext that he wanted it for the purpose of shooting at a mark. He was engaged as tutor to a young nobleman, and had ordered a chaise to be ready at the door the same morning to take him to town. He was of a most excellent character, and not the least embarrassed in his circumstances. The verdict of the coroner's inquest was—Lunacy.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Taplow, Mrs. C. Auriol.

At High Wycomb, Mrs Carter, wife of Mr. John C. jun.—Mrs. Dewes, of Pentonville

At Chenies, Mrs. Jones, widow of the Rev. Mr. J. of Hammersmith, 61.

At Solbury, the Rev. Edmund Wodley, a justice of the peace for the counties of Buckingham and Bedford.

At Penn, the Rev. Mr. Middleton, vicar of that place.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The late meeting of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society at Cold Harbour Farm, belonging to the earl of Bridgewater, their president, was numerously attended. After viewing the stock exhibited on the ground, and paying due attention to the ploughs contending for the prizes, the company adjourned to dinner at the King's Arms, Berkhamstead. After the usual toasts, Mr. Flower of Hertford, gave: Mary Bowdell, aged 60, living in Hertfordshire. The reason for introducing such a person to their notice was, that she had spun 1lb. of Merino wool into yarn, so fine, that it was considered by those who were competent judges to excel any ever attempted; that it measured in length 29 miles 200 yards. He assured the company he was informed, he might challenge all Europe to produce so rare a specimen of skill and industry as that now produced, which was sent for their inspection by Mr. E. K. Fordham, of Royston. This toast excited mirth and applause, and the yarn was admired for the beauty and silky softness of its texture. The prizes were adjudged to the Earl of Bridgwater for the best plough, which being the invention of Mr. Plenty, of Hampshire, the earl begged him to accept the prize value 10 guineas, as he considered more merit due to him as the inventor; the best and second best ploughman received a prize of 3 and 2 guineas each; Mr. Richard Flower, Hertford, for the best one-year old ram, of the mixed Merino breed, a cup, value 5 guineas; to the same for the two best ewes, of the same breed, a cup, value 5 guineas; to Joseph Halsey, esq. 3 guineas for the best boar; to the best sheep shearer, 3 guineas; the second best, 2 guineas; and the third, 1 guinea.

Married.] At Flamstead, Mr. Michael Rowed, of Mitcham, Surry, to Miss Birchmore, only daughter of George B. esq. of Row End.

Died.] At Market-street, the Rev. G. Smith, rector of Pattesham, and curate of Market-street, 70.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

On Monday June 13, commenced the annual sheep-shearing of the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn. About eleven o'clock, a numerous company of distinguished agriculturists and gentlemen farmers assembled at the Park-Farm. The morning was employed in viewing the South Down and Leicester sheep, the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, which were to be sold in the evening. At three o'clock the company repaired to the Abbey, to partake of an elegant dinner, after which the company returned to the Park-Farm, where 15 lots of stock were sold.—A great number of agricultural implements were exhibited in the rick-yard at the Park-Farm.—On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, a very numerous company of Agriculturists proceeded to Crawley Heath Farm, to be present at a ploughing match, for a silver cup, value five guineas, to be given by the Duke of Bedford to the proprietor of the successful plough, and two guineas to the plough-holder. At twelve o'clock five ploughs started, and the ploughing was ended about two. The company then returned to the Park-Farm, and attended at the judge's examination of the prize Theaves, and long and short-wooled sheep. This business employed them until three o'clock, when they repaired to the Abbey to dinner. After the cloth was drawn, and the toasts were drunk, Lord Somerville rose, and presented to the Duke a large silver

salver,

salver, from the Agriculturists of Great Britain. This elegant piece of plate weighed about 400 ounces, and was about 18 inches by two feet in size, its border was decorated with embossed figures, emblematical of agriculture. In the centre was the Bedford arms, superbly engraved, with this inscription—"To his Grace John, Duke of Bedford, from the Agriculturists of Great Britain, Anno Domini 1807." On Wednesday morning the company was engaged in viewing the dead prize Sheep, South Down Sheep, Sussex and Devon cattle; in Sheep shearing parties, and in viewing the Speedwell and Park-Farm crops; in the examination of threshing mills, and various other implements of husbandry exhibited for the prizes; and in the sale of South Down ewes and theaves, some pens of both sorts reaching 3*l.* 15*s.* a head.—About three o'clock, the company were again regaled with a plentiful dinner in the great hall.—After the customary toasts, the Duke called the attention of the company to the adjudication of the prize cups, &c. remarking, that from the ill state of his health, his prefatory observations would be very short. His Grace then distributed the several prizes as they were classed. There were ten prize-cups, and various premiums in money. The premium of 30 guineas for the best account of comparative trials between broad cast and drill husbandry was adjudged to be postponed till after the harvest. For the premium of 50 guineas, for irrigating the largest quantity of land in Bedfordshire, there was no proper claimant. The judges of the premium offered for the best newly-invented implement, stated that none had been produced where merit was so conspicuous as to deserve the distinction a premium would confer; but to encourage ingenuity, they recommended a division of twenty guineas among those who had exhibited implements, which suggestion was adopted. At six o'clock, the company rode down to the Tup-house, where the South Down Rams were let by lottery. Sir W. W. Wynne drew the favourite, against 24 competitors, at the price of 40 guineas for the season. Lastly, there was a sale of Devon and Hereford cows, which fetched high prices. And thus closed, for 1808, an institution founded upon the most rational principles of public good.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. William James Ingram, to Miss Sharpe.—Mr. Benjamin Stevenson, to Miss Ann Wilkinson.

Died.] At Corby, Mrs. Susannah Rowlatt, 53.

At Earl's Barton, G. Kemshead, gent.

At Northampton, Mr. Thomas Bradbury, of Addington, near Buckingham, 33.

At Ecton, Mrs. Constantia Orlebar, youngest daughter of John O. esq. late of Kinwick-house, Beds.

At Wadenhoe, Mr. W. C. Comfield.

At Blakesley, Mr. Edmund Kirby.

At Irchester, Mr. Green Gascoyne, 21.

At Daventry, Mr. John Waterfield, son of Mr. W. surgeon, 21.

At Boughton, Mrs. Frost.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The late bishop of Worcester, many years fellow of Emmanuel College, has bequeathed to that society the sum of 2,000*l* stock 4 per cent. conso's; the one half for the augmentation of the mastership, and the other half to augment the stipends to the four senior fellows.

Two of the members' prizes, of 15 guineas each are this year adjudged to Messrs. John Carr and George Burgess, both of Trinity College, middle bachelors, for their dissertations on the following subject:—"Quanquam Histrionis Artem miremur, quærendum tamen utrum Mores Hominum emendet magis, an corrumpat Scæna?"

Married.] At Ely, Mr. William Martin, of Wilburton, to Miss Raynor.

At Cambridge, Lieutenant Newton, of the 10th foot, to Miss Dench, of Springfield, Essex.

Died.] At Wisbech, Mrs Girdlestone, wife of S. G. esq. and daughter of the late Samuel Sharpe, esq. of Brancaster, Norfolk.—Mr. R. Kilby, merchant, 78.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Whitechurch, 82.—Mrs. Wicks.

At Elm, Isle of Ely, Mr. John Dow, 50.

At Liverington, Mrs. Swaine, relict of Spelman S., esq. 66.

At Beaupré Hall, Mrs. Townley, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. rector of Upwell.

Mrs. Morgan, wife of the Rev. Dr. M. rector of Stretham, and prebendary of Ely.

NORFOLK.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Chronicle offers the following preservative against the insects termed by farmers green-lice, by which the crops of peas have for several years been greatly injured in this county:—Take a chaldron of fresh burnt lime, unload it in the field where it is to be used, make a floor and spread alternately a layer of lime and a layer of moist sand, or fine earth; when the lime is expended, round up the whole in a heap, and in about sixteen hours it will be fit to turn over; and if the whole of the lime is found to be slaked, and in a fine powdered state, it is then proper for immediate use. The dressing of the crop is performed by two men, a boy, a cart and horse; when the cart is loaded, it is moved slowly in the furrows always against the wind), whilst the two men, with corn shovels, cast the lime right and left, much in the same manner as they cast corn, observing to take a small quantity in the shovel at a time. This operation should only be performed early in the morning upon a heavy dew, or after a gentle shower of rain, taking care to powder or dust all

all the plants slightly over: when it will be found that the caustic quality of the lime will have destroyed the insects, without the smallest injury to the crop, on the contrary, it will very much improve it.—A chaldron of lime, the writer conceives, would cover several acres. The same application is equally destructive to the slug and small white snail on the young clovers, &c. in the spring, and infinitely more efficacious than Mr. Vagg's system of night rolling

A surprising proof of the degree of perfection to which the staple manufacture of this country is brought, was lately afforded at Leicester. A gentleman, travelling for a house at Norwich, exhibited a pair of worsted stockings, of a texture so remarkably fine, that the pair together has been drawn through a wedding ring of an ordinary size. The idea of the singular delicacy of the manufacture will be assisted by the information that an order was given by a respectable wholesale house in Leicester, for a dozen pair, at the price of *a guinea and a half a pair!*

Between twelve and one o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the 30th of May, a fire broke out in the right wing of Blickling hall, the seat of the Hon. W. A. Harbord, lieutenant of this county. It is supposed that it originated from the heating some charcoal which was there deposited. The armory, together with the arms of the Blickling riflemen, upwards of 400 stands were entirely destroyed; fortunately the powder in store had been recently removed to an adjacent building. By the assistance of the inhabitants of Aylsham, who immediately repaired to the spot, the damage was confined to the right wing of the house. The loss is supposed to amount to near 3000l.

Married.] Bt Kilverstone, the Rev. James Stuart Mackenzie, rector of Bracon Ash and Quidenham, and perpetual curate of Thetford, St. Mary, to Miss Wright, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John W. of Kilverston-Hall.

At Yarmouth, Lieutenant Smithers, of his majesty's brig Bruiser, to Miss Sancroft of Yarmouth.

Died.] At Costessy, Mrs. Money, 58.

At Beeston, Mr. T. Gooderson, many years schoolmaster there, 49.

At West Harling, Margaret, wife of Mr. Alexander Nicholson, 56.

At Lopham, Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Mr. S. 82.

At Harleston, Mr. Robert Freshfield.

At Cranmer House, the Rev. Matthew Jones, rector of Sculthorpe.

At Old Buckenham, Mrs. Peck, wife of Mr. James P. of the White Horse

At East Dereham, Mr. W. Burcham, 30.

At Ludham, Mrs. Catherine Culley, wife of Mr. Samuel C. and daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Flacke, of Thornage.

At Honingham, Mr. James Hipkin, 87.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Eldorn, 83.

At Costessey Hall, aged 65, Mrs. Claxton, housekeeper to Sir W. Jerningham, in whose family she had lived upwards of fifty years.

At Burnham Market, Mr. Robert Overman, a celebrated agriculturist, 55.

At Hedenham, Charles Garneys, esq. who served the office of high sheriff of this county in 1777, aged 85.

At Attleborough, Mr. Nathaniel Plumpton, 68.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Joseph Freeman, to Miss Clarke, daughter of Mr. Peter C.

At Bury, Mr. J. Darkin, to Miss Thompson.

Mr. Mallatt, of Lowestoft, to Mrs. Austin, of Shadingfield.

Died.] At Hoxne, Mr. Lemon, 50.

At Rougham-hall, Mrs. Kedington, wife of R. K. esq.

At Stradbrook, Mr. John Seaman, surgeon.

At Reedham, Miss M. Tydeman, daughter of Mr. T. of the post-office.—Mr. J. Whistle, sen.

At Benacre, Mr. Simon Borrett, 73.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Barton, wife of B. B. and daughter of B. Jessup, esq.

At Bury, Mrs. Burroughs, wife of Mr. B. of the Magpie inn.

At Great Barton, Mrs. Garwood.

At Upper Rickinghall, Mrs. Cook.

At Elmswell, Mr. Isaac Jackson, 64.

At Rushbrooke, Mrs. Denton, wife of Mr. William D. and daughter of the late John Cay, gent. of Botesdale.

At Mendham, Mr. Thomas Sharman, 60.

At Worlingworth, Mr. J. Cordy, 74.

At Barham, Mrs. Neve, 27 years governess of the house of industry there, 66.

At Norton, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimwade, 59.

The Rev. George Ashby, rector of Barrow and Stansfield, 84. He has left his valuable library and museum to St. John's College, Cambridge, and the greater part of his property to a young man who lived with him as an amanuensis.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chigwell, the Rev. W. F. Spurdens, of North Walsham, Norfolk, to Miss Gillman, eldest daughter of Daniel G. esq. of Whitehall, Chigwell-row.

At Great Dunmow, Nicholas Toke, esq. to Sarah, only daughter and heiress of the late John Rayner, esq.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Charles Sloman, of Yarmouth, to Miss Elizabeth Malcroft, third daughter of Mr. M.

At Colchester, Mr. Nicholson, of Norwich, to Miss Catherine Silke, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Angel S. rector of Ashendon.

At Hockley, Mr. Hilliard, master of the boarding school, at Writtle, to Miss Hook.

Died.] At Kelveden, Thomas Broadbank, esq. late of Tasburgh.

At Hadstock, Mr. John Carr, eldest son of the Rev. John C.

At

At Upton, John Birkbeck, esq. banker of Lynn, 60.

At Boyston Hall, Roxwell, Mr. John Clevely, youngest son of the late George C. esq. 22.

At Billericay, Major Joseph Fell, of the third garrison battalion. His death was occasioned by the injury he received from a fall on ship board, when going with part of his regiment to Ireland, in November, 1806.

At Hadleigh Hall, Mr. Thomas Harridge, eldest son of Thomas H. esq. of Rayleigh, 34.

KENT.

At the anniversary of the Kent Society for the encouragement of Agriculture and Industry, holden at Canterbury on the 10th of June, the following premiums were adjudged: to James Ferry, waggoner to Mr. John Panton, of Milton, next Sittingbourn, twenty-seven years, two guineas.—To Alexander Foad, servant to Mr. Stephen Sayer, of Reculver, seventeen years, two guineas.—*Single.* To John Curling, servant to the late Mr. M. Wood and his widow, of Tilmanstone, sixteen years, two guineas.—To Hannah Brown, dairymaid to Mrs. Hoile, of Finglesham, twelve years, two guineas.—To Mary Austin, servant to Mr. John Adams, of Wye, eleven years, two guineas.—To John Kemp, labourer to Mr. B. Taylor, of Langdon-court, forty-eight years, two guineas.—To John Higgins, labourer to Mr. B. H. Leese, of Norton, forty-two years, two guineas.—To John Danton, sen. labourer to Mr. John Bushell, of Nonington, forty-one years, two guineas.—To William Petman, of Woodnesborough, for having brought up ten of fifteen children to the age of six years, with trifling relief, two guineas.—To George Bennefield, of Patrixbourn, for ten of eleven children, no relief, two guineas.—To John Pittock, of Mongeham, for eight of twelve children born, with ten shillings relief only, two guineas.—To Ann May, of Fordwick, for seven of nine children, born, two guineas.—To Thomas Dunk, of Cobham, for eighty-three living stocks of bees, two guineas.—To Mr. Roalfe, of Canterbury, for his best cart stallion, five guineas.—To Mr. Francis, of Canterbury, for the best two yearling cart-colt or filly, five guineas.—To George Finch Hatton, esq. of Eastwell Park, for the best short woolled ram tag, five guineas.—To George Finch Hatton, esq. of Eastwell Park, for the best pen of short woolled ewe tags, five guineas.—To Mr. H. Boys, of Betshanger, for the best boar, three guineas.—To Mr. H. Boys, of Betshanger, for the best sow, two guineas.

At the late Wool-fair and Agricultural Meeting, held at Ashford, all the five prizes for long-woolled sheep were adjudged to Mr. Wall, of Ashford. For the short-woolled sheep, two prizes were adjudged to Mr. Boys, of Betshanger; and for a third, no sheep shewn were deemed worthy. Mr. Martin, of Great Chart, near Ashford, was adjudged the prize for the best three-year old bull; and Mr. Jacob Kingsnorth, of Appledore, the prize for the best pair of Kentish heifers. In the wool trade very little business was transacted; the buyers offered 10d. per pound for Romney-marsh wool, but the growers expected better prices.

Married.] At Brompton, Mr. Pike, lieutenant in the royal navy, to Miss Hooper.

At Gravesend, Mr. William Pitt, of the White Hart inn, to Miss Hooper.

Captain Holcroft, of the Royal Artillery, to Frances, youngest daughter of F. M. Austin, esq of Kippington, near Sevenoaks.

At Friendsbury, H. B. Gascoigne, esq. late of the royal marines, to Miss Gibbs.

At Hartlip, Samuel Clayton, esq. of Rayleigh, Essex, to Miss Mary Hannah Wyatt.

Died.] At Hunton, Mr. William Martin, 66.

At Broadstairs, Mrs. F. Philpot, wife of Mr. Edward P.—Mrs. Bayley, of the Fort-house.

At Rochester, Mr. Ross, ship-builder.—Mr. Weeks, assistant surgeon of the Chatham division of marines, and son of Dr. W.—John Sparks, esq. many years an eminent attorney and chamberlain of this city.

At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, Miss Mary Edmeads, only daughter of Captain William E.

SURRY.

Married.] At Wimbledon, William Rayley, esq. of Christ Church, in this county, to Miss Williams, late of Brighton.

At Dorking, Mr. Kelleway, to Miss Wornell, both of Downton, Wilts.

Died.] At Carshalton, Richard Shipley, esq.

At Godalming, on her way to Bognor, Mrs. Deane, wife of Mr. Robert D. of Caversham, Oxon, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Willis, esq. of Kidmore End.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. John Freeman, to Mrs. Sawyers.

At Kingstone, Mr. James Hodson, son of A. W. Hodson, esq of Westmeston, to Miss Rogers, daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Kingstone.

At Brighton, Captain S. Erridge, to Miss Ackerson.

At Salehurst, C. Kingsley, esq. of Surry-place, Kent-road, to Miss Jane Mainwaring, of Chester.

Died]. At Ashcombe, near Lewes, Mr. D Boys, third son of J. Boys, esq 17.

At Chichester, Mr. Wright, verger of the cathedral, 73.—Mr. Joseph Seagrave, printer, 46. Mr. Seagrave was greatly respected for his urbanity of manners and integrity by his fellow-citizens; and he had been long patronized by Mr. Hayley, the poet, of whom he was deservedly a favourite.—Mr. William Cobden, 96.—Mr. Charles Habin, and Mrs. Norris, both of London.

At Ditchling, Mr. Lindfield.

At Woodmancote, Mrs. Rideout, wife of the Rev. John R. 41.

At Stoneham, Mr. H. Wood, 54.

At Auckfield, Mrs. Dench, of the King's Head inn.

At Newhaven, Mr. J. Carter.

At Boxgrove, Mr. J. Barber, 87.

At Steyning, Mr Stovell, 96.

At Worthing, Mr. Stevenson.

At Eastergate, near Chichester, Mrs. Collins.

HAMPSHIRE.

The extensive buildings which are carrying on in the suburbs of Portsmouth bid fair in a short time, of becoming a handsome, regular, and very populous place. There have been built, and are now building, between the morass and the road that leads into Portsmouth from London, one hundred and four houses, in the short period of one year; and, within another twelvemonth, it is expected that the range of buildings from Southsea Common will be joined to the half-way houses, by the Wiltshire Lamb; which will then rival, in point of size and extent, either of the towns within the garrison.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. William Gaiger, schoolmaster, to Miss B. Hall.—The Rev. Mr. Acton, to Miss Sharpe, of Basingstoke.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Samuel Hill, surgeon to Miss Allen.—Mr. Napier, purser of his majesty's ship Pyramus, to Miss Lawson, of Tipner.—Lieutenant-colonel Godfrey, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Silver, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman S.

At Warblington, Mr. Brent, of Portsea, to Miss R. Smith, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George S. miniature painter of Chichester.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Lieutenant Edward Guest, of the New South Wales corps, to Miss Louisa Wright, daughter of Edward W. esq. of Guernsey.

At Chilland, near Winchester, Mr. Collier, of Fishop's Sutton, to Miss Neville, eldest daughter of Benjamin N. esq. of Chilland.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Marshall.—Mrs. Colson, 75.—Erasmus Carver, esq. late merchant, of Gosport, but who had retired for many years from business.—Mrs. Frances Colchester, 78.

At Wade Farm, near Havant, Mr. John Knight.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Turner, 38.—Mrs. Westmore.—Mr. John Palmer, 81.—Mrs. Gray.—Mr. Howell, master boat-builder of this dock-yard.—Mrs. Sharp.

At Bedhampton, Tudor Griffiths, esq. many years the first partner in the firm of the Chichester old bank, and likewise in the Portsmouth and Hampshire bank.

At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Mrs. Miall, wife of Mr. James M.

At Ringwood, Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Lieutenant S. of the Durham militia, and daughter of Mr. Henry Quinton, of that place.

Mr. John Rogers, banker of Newport, Isle of Wight. He had set off in a sailing boat, with his eldest son, from Lymington for Yarmouth. The boat was upset by one of the men climbing to the top of the mast where something was amiss. By this accident Mr. Rogers, sen. was drowned. His son and the two boatmen were rescued by a boat belonging to the Rose cutter, which immediately put off to their assistance.

At Hartford Bridge, Miss Dearsley, daughter of William D. esq.

WILTSHIRE.

The committee of the Kennet and Avon Canal, met a few days since at Great Bedwin, and proceeded from thence to inspect the works under execution, through the tunnel at Burbage to Devizes. The next morning they walked down Devizes-hill, (about two miles), to inspect the building of the locks, to Foxhanger, where they again embarked, and were conveyed by Andras's packet boat to their wharf near Sidney-garden. The committee were attended by a few of the very large proprietors; and they had all the highest satisfaction to find the works already finished in a state of great perfection, and those under execution rapidly approaching to completion. It is confidently expected, that in two years the whole of this stupendous national concern will be accomplished, and thus afford a direct water communication between Bristol, Bath, and the metropolis.

Married.] At Wilton, Isaac Coats, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Hume.

Died.] At Netheravon House, Miss Hicks Beach, eldest daughter of Michael Hicks B. esq. M. P.

At Mere, in his 62d year, the Rev. Harly Grove, rector of Staplehurst, Kent, formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, after a resident discharge of his duties of upwards of twenty years. He was a descendant of an ancient and respectable family in this county, and his great grandfather, Colonel Hugh Grove, sealed his loyalty to his rightful sovereign Charles the Second with his blood, on the scaffold at Exeter.

At Wilton, Mrs. Powel.

At Salisbury, Mr. Morris, clerk of the works in the cathedral, 64.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Perrin.—The Rev. Mr. Edwards, master of the free grammar-school there.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Winkworth, to Miss Hoiter, of Friday-street, London.

At Englefield, T. Chittenden, esq. of London, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Knapp.

At Wallingford, Mr. Palmer, baptist minister of Shrewsbury, to Miss Tovey.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Slingsby.—Miss M. Clark.

At Windsor, Mrs. Gurley, of the Star and Garter inn.

At

At Wallingford, Mrs. Wells, 75.

At Newbury, Miss Arrowsmith, daughter of Mr. A. organist.

At Hungerford, Mr. C. Coxhead, 23.

At Kingston inn, Mr. Thomas Bamford, jun. 28.

At Finchamstead, Mrs. Cave.

At Sulhamstead, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, rector of that place.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Robert Andrew Riddell, esq. of London, to Miss Miles, daughter of the late William M. esq. merchant, and alderman of the former city.—Mr. Geo. Cox, solicitor, to Mrs. Neate, widow of Sam. N. esq. of Chippenham.—W. L. Nash, esq. of the Monmouth and Brecon militia, to Miss Evans, daughter of Mr. Alderman E.

At Clifton, Edward Hartopp, esq. eldest son of Edward Wigly H. esq. of Dally house, Leicestershire, to Anna Eleonora Wrey, eldest daughter of Sir Bourchier W. bart. of Tavistock, Devonshire.

At Winscombe, Major Stafford, of the 98th regiment, to Frances Maria, eldest daughter of E. Whalley, esq. of Winscombe court.

At Bath, Pierce Newton King, esq. to Miss Carroll, youngest sister of George C. esq. of Horton, Yorkshire.—John Campbell Flint, M. D. of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, to Miss Dillon, daughter of the late Captain D. of Penrhyn, Cornwall.—Captain Hyde, of Ham Green, to Miss Ray.

At Horsington, the Rev. Thomas Whalley Wickham, rector of that place, to Miss Bennet, daughter of James B. esq. of Cadbury-house.

Died.] At Bath, Colonel Lambert, of Lavington, Wilts, formerly in the service of the East India Company in Bengal.—Dansey Dansey, esq. of Little Hereford, formerly major of the Worcester militia.—In her 88th year, Mrs. Jane Quicke, who had for several years fixed her residence in this city. She possessed great affability of manners, and cheerfulness of disposition; her hospitality was bounded only by the limits of her income: and actuated by a genuine spirit of benevolence, she contributed liberally to all the charitable institutions of the places of her residence, of which Bath in particular can bear ample testimony; and her attention to her religious duties was constant, and worthy of imitation. She was the only child of Thomas Coster, esq. of Bristol, formerly a representative of that city in parliament; who, by having some concerns in the tin mines of Cornwall, was the first person to bring into notice the copper ore found in that county, which now makes one of its chief staple commodities, and since the application of the metal to naval purposes, one of the most necessary and useful productions of the kingdom. She was first married to Robert Hoblyn, esq. of Nanswhyden, Cornwall, who also represented Bristol in several successive parliaments till the time of his death, by whom she left no issue. She was married secondly to John Quicke, esq. of Newton-St.-Cyres, Devon, and became his widow about 32 years since; by him she had one son, the present John Quicke, esq. of the same place, who served a few years since the office of sheriff for Devonshire.

At Bristol, at the Hotwells, the Rev. James Allen, rector of Kentchester, and vicar of Mansel, Herefordshire, and one of the magistrates of that county.—Miss Harriet, eldest daughter of William H. esq.—Mrs. Oliver, wife of Thomas O. esq. formerly governor of Massachusetts Bay, North America. She was a lady of a superior understanding, mild and amiable manners, highly accomplished, and of a most charitable disposition. She was daughter and sole heiress of —— Freeman, esq. of the island of Antigua.

At Ston Easton, William Greenhill, esq. of Puriton, eldest son of P. G. esq. of the former place.

At Wells, Mrs. Brown.

At Shirehampton, Mr. Jardine, relict of the Rev. David J. dissenting minister of Bath.

At Sandhill Farm, Withycombe, Thomas Escott, esq.

At Lambridge, James Hooper, esq. in the commission of the peace for this county; the following day, his first cousin, Mr. Joseph Hooper, of Charmey Down; and a week afterwards, Mr. John Hooper, of Stanton Prior, cousin to the two preceding.

At Tintinhull, Miss Burt, only surviving daughter of the late Jos. B. esq. of Plymouth.

At Minehead, Captain John Jenkins, a landing waiter in the customs at that port.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mr. John C. Mansfield, eminent in his profession as an attorney, and a most faithful steward to the many noble families who patronised his worth.

At Shaftesbury, Mr. T. Hanham, sen.

At Hanbury, much regretted on account of his pleasantry and ready wit, William Churchhill, esq. of Hebury, of the same family as John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and the lineal representative, by his mother's side, of the original stock from which the Lowndes's of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire are sprung; his mother being Sarah Lowndes, the daughter and sole heiress of John Lowndes, esq. of Overton and Leahall, in Cheshire, and of Shepherd's Well, in Kent. He married to his first wife Lady Louisa Greville, sister to the Earl of Warwick, by whom he has left a son and heir; his second wife, now a widow, was the relict of the late Earl of Stafford. Mr. Churchill was great nephew and one of the heirs of T. Lowndes, esq. a clerk in the treasury, who founded an astronomical professorship at Cambridge, and who at great expence and trouble invented the bay salt that goes by his name, but for which invention 25,000l. is still claimed from government, by the representatives of the above T. Lowndes, who died in 1748.

At Lyme, Mrs. Carter, wife of the Rev. Henry C. rector of Little Wittenham, Berks.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. William Gwynn, rector of Denton, Sussex, to Henrietta, third daughter of William Augustus Gordon, esq.—Lieutenant Edward Morres, of the Royal Navy, nephew of Lord Frankfort, to Miss Crab, of Stonehouse.

At Plymouth, John O'Grady, esq. architect, to Mrs. Donhoe, of Friday-street, London.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Saunders.—Mr. Richard Durant.—Miss Kekewich, only daughter of——— K. esq. of Northbrooke-house.—Captain Mackay, R. N.—Jacob Bartlett, esq. of Mary-church.—Mr. William Brooke.—Mr. Pullen.

At Bradnich, Mr. George Rossiter. He fell down in an apoplectic fit, while superintending his hay-makers, and instantly expired

At Bampton, Mrs. Sayer.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. Roberts, wife of John R. esq. chief magistrate of that town, 62.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Miller, wife of Thomas Elton M. esq. of Worcestershire.

At Tavistock, Mr. Skinner of the Bedford Arms Inn. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Wiveliscombe, Henry Waldron, gent.

At Blakemore, Edmund Browne, esq. 90.

At Axminster, Mrs. Whitty, 62.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Fowey, Mr. John Higgs, to Miss Nickells.

At Creed, Mr. William Fremayne, of Padston, to Miss Elizabeth Robarts.

At Breage, Captain Matthew Bennets, of Godolphin Mine, to Miss Mary James, of Ruthlower house.

At Falmouth, Mr. Abraham Simon Solomon, to Miss Kitty Jacobs, daughter of the late Mr. J. of Redruth.

At St. Gluvias, Mr. J. Street, surgeon of the Walsingham packet, stationed at Falmouth, to Mrs. Nicholas, relict of Thomas N esq. both of Penryn.

Died.] At East Looe, Mr. John Rice, surgeon, who had resided there upwards of thirty years, and during that time had been a most exemplary pattern of social affection and private charity. His loss is very sensibly felt by every description of people where his practice and acquaintance extended; the parishes of Talland, Lansallos, Pelynt, Duloe, and Saint Martin's will very long have cause to lament their loss: for he was a sound and correct practitioner. In East and West Looe, it may be said in the language of Holy Writ "the mourners go about the streets" because their friend is gone home.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Carne, wife of John C. esq. merchant.

At Penzance, Mr. John Marshall.

At Gerran, near Mevagissey, Mrs. Belling.

IRELAND.

To every person capable of feeling the influence of patriotism, the preservation of its national music must be a subject of interest. From remote antiquity has Ireland been celebrated, in a high degree, for the excellence of its Bards, for the sweet simplicity and pathos of their poetry, and their superiority on the Harp. Impressed with those reflections, and regretting that neglect and decay which the Harp has lately experienced, a number of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Belfast have associated, for the purpose of rescuing that national instrument from total extinction. For this purpose, the Society have opened a Subscription, which already exceeds one hundred guineas per annum, for the instruction of a select number of pupils on the Irish Harp, and have engaged as teacher Mr. Arthur O'Neill—a man whose character and talents qualify him highly for the employment. It is proposed to select twelve or more persons, of either sex, from such candidates as offer, without distinction of sect or country; and the Society call upon all who delight in the national music, and are fond of contemplating those remains of Ireland, which bespeak the possession of science and civilization in periods of remote antiquity, to co-operate with them in this design. It is hoped that search will be made, especially among the habitations of the poor, for such persons as seem to be highly endowed with natural musical talents, and who, from their age and disposition, may appear most likely to succeed as scholars. It is hoped, likewise, that such pecuniary aid will be contributed by the generous and enlightened, as shall enable the Society to extend their views beyond the mere business of tuition; by giving premiums and support to such of the pupils as are likely to attain eminence in their profession. The Society are aware that they have engaged in an arduous undertaking, and that the situation of Belfast is not so favourable as that of many other places, for carrying their views into effect; but they have been excited, and almost hurried into the measure, by a circumstance melancholy to reflect upon—that the person, whom they have been so fortunate as to procure for a master, is already far advanced in life; is the only person they know, now living in the kingdom, capable of that office; and, that should any thing retard the speedy execution of their project, any future attempt must necessarily prove abortive:—for in such an event, the national music must be irrecoverably lost, and the Irish Harp remain unstrung for ever!

Died.] At Roseyards, near Ballymoney, the Rev. J. Tenant, 82. He was upwards of fifty-seven years pastor of the seceding congregation of that place, during which period he never disappointed them of a sermon, nor was prevented from preaching through sickness a single sabbath.

In Cork, M. Duke, relict of the late Ed-

ward Duke, of Bandon, aged 105 years; she enjoyed the happiness of seeing 197 of her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, and was perfect in her intellects to the last moment.

At Dublin, Mrs. Ford, wife to —— Ford, esq. of the county of Down, and eldest daughter of the late Right Honourable William Crownlow. She went, in apparently perfect health, to the rout of Mrs. Tottus Tottenham. While seated at the card table, she found herself seized with a sudden indisposition, and being near her accouchement of her twenty-first child, considerable alarm was excited. Mrs. Tottenham offered every accommodation her house afforded; but Mrs. Ford, finding herself much recovered, yielded to the natural impulse of wishing to be in her own house on such an occasion, and was conveyed into her coach, accompanied by her sister, the Countess of Powerscourt, and her son; but before they arrived at the house, the vital spark had flown.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN our last report we announced the arrival of the Leeward Island fleet, since which time a large fleet from Jamaica has arrived with a considerable quantity of West India produce, and we are happy to say, to a tolerably good market, as sugars have advanced in consequence of the distilleries using sugar, instead of grain, as well as the export of large quantities of coffee lately sent to Spain; the ports of that country being now opened for our exports, as well as imports thence. We may hourly expect a fleet of 100 sail from Malta; they were spoken with about the 1st ult. near Girgenti, by a brig which arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th. By this fleet a very large quantity of Italian rags, for paper-making use, may be expected, as also Italian silks, both of which articles this country stands in need of at present, in order to lower the exorbitant prices of all kinds of paper, as well as to give work to our poor silk manufacturers in Spitalfields, who are at the present time greatly distressed for want of employment. A fleet from China is also arrived, namely: the True Briton, Henry Addington, Cumberland, Britannia, Nottingham, Cuffnells, Scaleby Castle, and Retreat, on account of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. Their cargoes consist of 119,795 chests of tea, 420 chests of raw silk, and 97,300 pieces of nankeen.

The said Company have declared for sale the following goods, viz,

Tea Bohea	600,000 lbs.
Congou and Campoi	4,500,000
Pekoe and Souchong	200,000
Singlo and Twankay	900,000
Hyson skin	100,000
Hyson	250,000
Including private trade and prize teas	6,550,000

On Wednesday the 7th of September, 1808. Prompt the 2d December following. And the Company do further declare, that they will give timely notice of what other goods they will put up at this sale.

We long since anticipated the result of an intercourse with Spanish America, and the value of such a commerce to this country. Our ideas are now, we are happy to say, realized, as already the Spanish admiral and his noble ally have arrived in our metropolis from the junta at Seville, with full powers to open a trade from this country to Mexico and Peru! Glorious and good news for our manufacturers! What a source of riches unexpectedly presents itself to our country, and all brought about by the infamous treachery of Buonaparte towards a people (perhaps the richest in the world,) that hitherto supplied him with money to carry on the war for so many years against us, as well as all other parts of Europe. The Spaniards and Portuguese, who are now nobly protecting their country from his infernal grasp, can never henceforward have any confidence in him, and to England will, we trust, be ever attached.

The Mediterranean fleet has brought about 1500 bags of Italian rags, mostly seconds and thirds. They were offered at 100s. but afterwards refused at even 84s. which is a heavy price for articles of that quality, in the absence of stronger and coarser Hambro's, &c. to work them with. Canvas rags, clean, have advanced, the present price being from 50s. to 60s. and blue'd writing papers (from the great price of smalts) has risen within a few days another 5 per cent.

We may expect a peace with Russia, if not with Denmark also; but not in time for consignments to this country from the former before next spring. This expectation, with the arrival of some few ships from Russia, that had wintered in the Baltic, has already reduced the price of Hemp 15l. to 20l. per ton, and Linseed Oil 12l. to 20l. per ton.

The article of Cotton Wool has advanced in price, in consequence of the large orders lately received from the Brazils for manufactured goods at Manchester; and in the last week nearly

8000

8000 bags sold at Liverpool market, principally to the trade. Old Bowed sold from 19d to 21d. New Bowed 21½d. to 22d. Orleans 22d. to 2s. Barbadoes 23d. to 23½d. Demeraras 2s. to 2s. 2d. Brazils 2s 1d. to 2s 4½d. with every appearance of the market being higher. At Manchester there has been a demand for Water Twist, and large purchases have been made in weft. Thus we already begin to find the advantage of our commerce with Brazil, &c.

In Yorkshire, large orders have been received for all kinds of coarse Woollen Cloths for the Brazils, and at this time every hand is happily employed; and in Gloucestershire, the demand for superfine ones for the market of Rio de Janeiro is also very considerable.

We have in our former reports hinted at the consequences of this important trade to South America; that is now most fortunately realized: and in our next report we hope to have it in our power to say as much of that to the Spanish settlements in that country.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	July 5.	July 8.	July 12
Hamburgh..	35 5	35 5 ..	35 5 ..
Altona .. .	35 6	35 6 ..	35 6 ..
Amsterdam	36 7	36 7 ..	36 7 ..
Paris	24	24	24 ....
Leghorn....	49¾	49¾	49¾ ....
Naples	42	42	42 ....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	67	67	67 ....
Dublin	11	11	11 ....
Cork	11½	11½	11½ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 3l. 15s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 4l. to 4l. 12s. per cwt.
—— Essex, 4l. to 4l. 10s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 4l. to 5l. 12s. per cwt.
———Sussex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
———Farnham, 6l. to 8l. 10s. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 9th of July, 1808, is 38s. 4½d. per cwt. exclusive of duties.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in July, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—Grand Junction, 120l. ex. dividend of 2l. per share for the last half-year.—Ellesmere, 53l to 54l.—Kennet and Avon New Shares, 4l. 10s. premium.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 22l.—Chelmer, 57l.—West-India Dock Stock, 152l. per cent. ex dividend of 5l. half-yearly.—London Dock Stock, 115l. ex dividend of 2l. 15s. ditto.—Globe Insurance, 116l. per cent. ex dividend of 3l. ditto.—East-London Water-Works, 48l. per cent. premium.—West-Middlesex ditto, 2l. to 10l. per cent. premium.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. July 21, 1808, at the Office of Messrs L. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.—London Dock Stock, 116l. per cent.—East India ditto 119l. per cent.—West India ditto, 151l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 127l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 118l. per share.—Grand Surry Canal, 60l. per share.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 8l. per cent. premium—Globe Fire and Life Insurance, 116l per cent.—Albion Fire and Life Insurance, 2l per cent. premium—Hope Fire and Life Insurance, 21s. per share premium —Rock Life Assurance, 5s. per share premium—East London Water Works, 50l. per share premium—West Middlesex Water Works, 18l. per share premium—South London Water Works, 45l. per share premium—London Institution, 8½ guineas per share.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IF the *Botanical Magazine* occasionally admits plants of low degree in point of beauty, we generenally find, that in such cases correctness and taste in the design, and Dr. Sims's highly instructive text, make ample amends, and apologize, at it were, for what no scientific botanist can consider as a subject of the slightest complaint. The Mountain Sandwort, Arenaria *montana*, with which the last Number of the Magazine opens, though one of the largest as to its flowers, is not more remarkable for sightliness than all its congeners. This species is a native of Southern Europe. The synonym from Tournefort, adduced by Ventenat, was founded on the authority of Vaillant's Herbarium, but Dr. Sims, who has carefully studied the synonymy of this species, informs us, that Scheuchzer, in describing, in his *Itinera Alpina*, a plant as Tournefort's Myosotis lusitanica, &c. (our A. *montana*), was all the while speaking of Cerastium *tomentosum L*, which appears from the synonyms quoted by him. Also Allioni, we find, mistook another species of sand-wort for Arenaria *montana*; but perceiving his error, afterwards changed the name into that of A. *capillacea*.

Aconitum *uncinatum*. This species of Wolf's bane, which, in its flower, resembles the *Carmichaelianum*, except in having the point of the helmet-shaped petal turned inwards, was communicated by Mr. Loddiges. We are told, that it has generally been supposed to be the A. *japonicum*

A. *japonicum* of Thunberg; and this name in Donn's Catalogue ought probably to have been added as a synonym. Dr Sims would not have been satisfied, from the descriptions extant of A *uncinatum*, that the plant here figured is the same, but the specimen preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, under that name, from North America, appears to be in no respect different. It is very distinct in its foliage from every other known species.

Anemone *narcissiflora*. One of those old plants of our gardens, that are now rarely met with. The Anemone *fasciculata*, of the Species Plantarum, is made by Wildenow a variety of the Narcissus-flowered Anemone: but not being taken up as a synonym, the manner in which the circumstance is mentioned here, might lead to the supposition, that it was an original observation of Dr. Sims; which it is not. We cannot agree with the author, in thinking that Clusius's Ranunculus montanus is another variety; for that appears really to belong to the genus in which the French botanist has placed it.

Mimosa stricta. The twin-flowered Mimosa. One of that division which, by Wildenow, is separated from the rest as a genus, to which he has restored the old name of Acacia, an example, which Dr. S. has not thought fit to follow; and, indeed, before the fruit of most of them shall have been examined, any attempt to settle the numerous species of this interesting family must prove fruitless. The present species, as well as some others related to it, affords an instance how difficult it is in some cases for the botanical terminologist to apply proper terms to parts of an anomalous appearance: what here strikes the eye as simple leaves, are obviously the foliaceous petioles of the plant, which, even if analogy did not point out, would be sufficiently demonstrated by the seedling plants, the leaves of which are pinnated in all Mimosæ; and, we may add, in all plants of a natural order in which pinnated leaves occur. We cannot, however, blame Dr S for describing those parts as folia simplicia, and agree with him, that they perform the function of real leaves. But this may be said of many other parts of plants.

Colchicum *byzantinum*. A beautiful species, larger and fuller in all its parts than any other of the genus Mr. Gawler is the first systematic botanist who introduces it to the notice of the public. Since the time of Clusius, who received the bulbs from Constantinople in 1598, it has been mentioned only by old Parkinson, to whom it was evidently known, and superficially by John Bauhin. The very characteristic figure is accompanied by a complete, though concise, and not always very easily intelligible, description.

Iris *ruthenica*, Pigmy Flag. This plant has also been hitherto unknown to botanists at large, though, as Mr. G. candidly acknowledges, it is completely described and figured in Gmelin's Flora Sibirica. This species is not unlike the North American I. *verna*, from which it is, however, distinct enough, by having a much shorter tube to its corolla.

Anthericum *canaliculatum*. We are sorry to find that Mr. G. has begun to furnish text to figures, with the prototypes of which he is acquainted from dried specimens only. Some differences are mentioned here as subsisting between the description of the Hortus Kewensis, the Banksian Herbarium, and Mr. Edwards's *figure* of A. canaliculatum. Arthericum *hirsutum*, of Thunberg's Prodomus Floræ Capensis, Mr. G. quotes as dubious, regretting that Wildenow has taken up indiscriminately all the species from that publication, without considering the impossibility of determining many of them from the short, and often not very characteristic specific phrases, by which they are introduced to us. We are of opinion, that a Prodomus of a Flora, if this latter make its appearance, is a useless, and if the more detailed description remain unpublished (as it seems to be the case with Thunberg's Flora Capensis), becomes a dangerous publication.

Amaryllis *advena*; from Chili; a new Species: for though Feuillée has already described and given a tolerable figure of this plant, no subsequent systematic botanist has made any mention of it; not even Molina, nor Ruiz, and Pavon, in their Account of the Vegetables of Chili. Though not very large and showy in its flowers, these are still sufficiently elegant to attract notice, even when surrounded by more splendid congeneric species: they are of a pretty bright vermilion, irregularly streaked with a greenish-yellow, especially on the inner side, somewhat like the colours of the flower of the superb lily.

The Botanists' Repository of last month contains, 1. An Ornithogalum, brought by Mr. Cripps from Alexandria. It appears to us to be intermediate between Ornithogalum *latifolium* and *arabicum*; species that are but imperfectly understood with regard to the several varieties through which they pass. Mr Andrews calls it O. *elatum*.

Nitraria *Schoberi*. Mr. Bell avails himself, with great success, of the method of cultivating plants that grow in places abounding with salt, by artificially applying that stimulant both to their roots and leaves. It is perhaps owing to this treatment, that the Nitraria Schoberi produced fruit, which we suppose is seldom the case in gardens. The berries are red, and are here said to taste of salt.

A species of Bignonia, introduced from Cayenne by Lord Seaforth. It flowered in Mr. Lambert's stove at Boyton, where it was considered as a new species, and called B. *uncata*, a name sounding not very unlike an abbreviation of *unguis cati*; by which we are surprised the author was not led to examine if it might not be the same; as indeed we make no scruple to pronounce it to be. The apt name of *Unguis Cati* was derived from the same hooked tendrils

drils; which suggested Mr. Andrews's appellation of *uncata*. The leaves are subject to vary in length and width.

Veronica *Derwentia*. A spiked species of very ordinary appearance from the banks of the river Derwent, in New South Wales. It is not to be expected that names like this will be retained by the learned botanist and traveller, who is now preparing a work on the plants of New Holland.

Protea *humifusa*. A very distinct species as it appears, dwarfish, with narrow lanceolate leaves, and ascending branches; the flowers, which are not unlike those of P. *cordata*, are crowded together close to the ground. It flowered in Mr. Hibbert's Conservatory at Clapham Common. This far-famed collection, although no longer continued by its late worthy possessor, we are happy to hear, is not likely to be lost to the public. Mr. Hibbert, we are informed, has disposed of it to his late gardener, to whose skilful management its high state of preservation has been particularly indebted. Mr. Knight goes into the nursery business under great advantage, with such a collection at his out-set.

The *Paradisus Londinensis* has not come to our hands this month.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JUNE.

Flowering Month.

From brightening fields of ether fair disclosed,
Child of the Sun, refulgent Summer comes,
In pride of youth, and felt through Nature's depth:
He comes, attended by the sultry Hours,
And ever-fanning Breezes, on his way;
While, from his ardent look, the turning Spring
Averts her blushful face; and earth, and skies,
All smiling, to his hot dominion leaves.

AT the beginning of the month, the evenings and nights were, for this season of the year, unusually cold. Some rain fell on the 4th and 5th: the 22d was a rainy day, and on the 25th we had a few showers, but the rest of the month has been dry. The heat, on the whole, has not been great, but on the 17th, 30th, and two or three other days, the weather was exceedingly hot. The high pasture lands, towards the end of the month, were beginning to look brown and parched; and I am informed that the turnip crops have been considerably injured by the continued drought.

June 5. The eggs of some silkworms which I had last year put into a dark closet, and had forgotten, began about this day to produce their young.

June 8. The following garden plants, amongst numerous others, are now in flower:—Poplar-leaved Cistus (*Cistus populifolius*), Waved Cistus (*Cistus laxus*), Rose Cistus (*Cistus roseus*), Gum Cistus (*Cistus ladaniferus*), White-flowered Peony (*Paeonia alba flora*), Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*), Tree Primrose (*Oenothera biennis*), Perennial Oenothera (*Oenothera fruticosa*), and Great-flowered Bell-flower (*Campanula grandiflora*).

In fields I observed the Maiden pink (*Dianthus deltoides*), English Catchfly (*Silene anglica*), Cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*), and fine-leaved heath (*Erica cinerea*).

The deep purple flowers of the latter give, at this season of the year, a rich and highly beautiful tint to almost all the waste lands in the neighbourhood from which I write.

June 16. A great number of persons, chiefly children, are occupied in catching leeches. These they sell, at the rate of about three shillings a dozen, to persons who send them off, in great numbers at a time, to London. In some parts of the rivers the animals are in such plenty, that a boy has been known to catch as many as thirty or forty in a day. Those who are most skilful at the business tie up bundles of weeds (sometimes containing blood, or other animal substance) and throw them into places which the leeches most frequent. They take these up at certain times, and on shaking them to pieces, make a prize of such as take shelter in them. Others of the leech-catchers get into boats, and, by moving them themselves violently, from side to side, amongst the weeds, put into motion such of the leeches as happen to be in the immediate neighbourhood, which they then catch by means of a small fine net at the end of a long handle. I conceive that it would be well worth while to attempt the same in other parts, where the rivers or streams are favorable for the production of these animals.

June 21. The greatest part of the chafers have either left us or been destroyed. The roads and foot-paths are, in many places, thickly strewed with their shells. Such of the trees as have been injured by them, and particularly the oaks, are beginning to put out new leaves, and to regain their lost verdure.

On the commons and waste lands I observe great numbers of the black horned beetle, called Bull comber (*Scarabaeus typhoeus*), lying dead, and appearing perfectly dry and stiff.

The

The Stag-beetles (*lucanus cervus*) are in greater numbers this year than I have generally seen them; and I have caught some that were of unusually large size.

The Woodbine and Milk-thistle (*Carduus marianus*) are in flower.

June 24. I have hitherto seen only two glow-worms.

June 30. The mackrel fishermen have been at work almost every evening during the month; but, except one night, when about ten thousand were caught, they have not been successful. The fish were of small size, but of excellent flavour.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE grain crops of all sorts continue to have in general a promising appearance, especially in the midland and northern districts of the island, where much more rain has fallen than in those of the south during the present month; and the fine showers within these few days must have tended to fill the ears well. The Barleys are every where apparently very full crops; the Wheats in some cases rather thin and short in the ear; and the Oats likewise occasionally short in the straw, with a deficient ear. In the more southern parts of the kingdom, these crops, and especially the Wheats, are greatly more forward than in the above, where they have in common scarcely yet begun to turn.

The Bean and Pea crops are not by any means so promising, the former being in many situations short and not well podded, and the latter greatly injured by the excessive heat of the season.

The Potatoe crops have also undergone much injury by the long continued heat and dryness of the season, and consequently the deficiency of hoeing and casting up. It is to be feared that they will prove a deficient crop, at least upon most of the drier sorts of soil.

The lands which were sown with Turnips last month, where rain has fallen, have the crops now pushing into broad leaf; but in other cases, they have either been destroyed or are still to put in; much land being indeed yet to be sown with that crop.

The fruit orchards have suffered greatly, in several districts, from the violence of the winds, and the late hail storms.

The Hops continue in some measure promising, but would be greatly improved by rain.

The fallows of the Wheat crops have undergone an excellent preparation, and will no doubt be in a fine state at sowing time.

Though the Hay harvest is mostly over in the south, there is still much grass to cut in the northern districts.

The deficiency of Grass, from the unusual heat and dryness of the season, has had the tendency of keeping up the prices of fat stock; while the same causes have had the effect of preventing a rise in the prices of that of the lean kind.

The price of Grain still keeps its level, though there has been little or no advance in it since our last.

Current price of Grain.

	s.	s.			s.	s.
Wheat	66	80	0	Beans	62	68
Fine ditto	82	85	0	Tick beans (old)	60	66
Rye (new)	45	50	0	Oats	42	46
Barley	44	50	0	Rape Seed, per last	34	36
Malt (new)	68	76	0	Fine Flour	60	66
White Peas (boilers)	145	155	0	Seconds	55	60
Grey ditto	60	64	0			

In fat stock in Smithfield Market the variations have not been great.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef	4	0	to	5	0
Mutton	4	0	to	5	6
Veal	5	6	to	6	6
Pork	4	6	to	6	0
Lamb	5	0	to	6	6

Beasts	1,750
Sheep and Lambs	14,500
Calves	300
Pigs	320

In the Haymarket the prices are as below.

Haymarket.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Hay	5	0	0	to	6	10	0
Straw	1	18	0	to	2	5	0
Clover	6	0	0	to	7	0	0

METEORO-

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May to the 24th of June, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.55, June 28. Wind N. W.
Lowest 29.74. July 20. Wind S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours { 2-tenths of an inch. } The mercury stood at 29.9 on the 19th instant, but on the 20th it was no higher than 29.7.

Thermometer.

Highest 93°. July 14. Wind S. E.
Lowest 53°. July 1. Wind N. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. { 11°. } On the 23d the thermometer was at 81°, but on the 24th it was no higher than 70°.

The rain fallen since our account is equal to 4 inches in depth, of which the greater part fell on the 24th and 25th instant: previously to the 24th we had scarcely more than three showers during the month. Never was there a more propitious hay harvest. The rains now commenced (July 26) where the weight and violence are not sufficient to crush the standing corn, will be of much service to the ground, which, by the late unusual heat, had nearly lost every trace of verdure. In the metropolis the first heavy showers were on the 21st; at this place, though at so short a distance, we had not rain sufficient to lay the dust of the roads till Sunday the 24th. On that and the 25th we had many violent and lasting rains, accompanied occasionally with thunder and lightning. In different parts of the kingdom, and even at a short distance south of London, the storms have been truly tremendous, and accompanied with much mischief.

The leading meteorological feature of this month has been the extreme heat of the 12th, 13th, and 14th days. We have paid much attention to the state of the atmosphere, as the Reports in this work will shew, since January 1802, and remember nothing approaching to the heat of the days referred to.

In the summer of 1802 the greatest heat was 83° July 3.
1803 ..... 80½° August 30.
1804 ..... { 85° June 25. / 84° August 3.
1805 ..... 79° July 4.
1806 ..... 82½° June 14.
1807 ..... 83° July 18 and August 13.

We have used the same thermometer through the whole period, nor has the place been changed; it hangs on the outside of a window frame looking N. E. In this situation on the 12th it was as high as 88½°, on the 13th 91°, and on the 14th it was at the astonishing height of 93°, at which it continued nearly an hour. At the timber yard near Westminster Bridge we were informed it was at the same height. In a shop in Holborn on the 13th we saw the thermometer at 89°, at a time that the shop appeared to the feelings very cool in comparison of the external air.

Mr. Capel Lofft, of Troston, writes, that on the 12th and 13th his thermometer stood both days at 91°, and his observations were confirmed by those of a neighbour; and at Bury St. Edmunds the thermometer was at 93° on the 12th, and at 95° on the 13th. Mr. Lofft observes, that "twenty-seven years observation, very little interrupted, has never given me an equal result in two successive days, or even in a single day." At Troston the greatest heat was between twelve and two: it was not so in this place. Here it was the hottest about four o'clock; and this, as Mr. Lofft observes, is usually the hottest part of the day in this latitude, in the months of July and August. The average heat for the month is about 68°, and the average height of the barometer is 30.07.

Astronomical Anticipations.

We have full moon on the 6th and new moon on the 21st of August: on the 7th she approaches the planet Jupiter, and on the 8th Jupiter will rise after the moon, but on this and the next evening they will be interesting objects for the telescope; as is also Saturn, which is to be seen in the western part of the heavens. Saturn's ring makes a fine appearance at present. The Herschel may likewise, with the aid of a good glass, be seen in the same quarter. Towards the middle of the month, Mercury will be visible before sun-rise. Venus is still an evening star, but too near the sun to be visible. To those possessed of good glasses, we may observe that Jupiter's first satellite will be eclipsed, visible here, on the 6th, at 16m. past one in the morning; on the 13th, at 10m. past three; on the 14th, at 39m. past nine in the evening; on the 21st, at 33m. past eleven; and on the 29th, at 27m. past one in the morning.

ERRATA.—In the quotation from Euripides, No. 172, p 497, for "Ἀω παι Ἀοξιου," read "ω παι Ἀοξιου;" and in the sixth line above, for "*siccavit*," read "*exsiccavit*."

In the Description of Lord Elgin's Antiquities, p. 519, line 9, for "Dr. Richard Worsley," read "Sir Richard Worsley."—Also, p. 520, line 33, for "Tassier's," read Tassie's."